



## THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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### Contents

|  | PAGE |
|--|------|
| Frontispiece—Molly Pitcher . . . . .   | 2    |
| The President General's Message . . . . .  | 3    |
| Pledge of Devotion (New Year's Poem)—Frances Grant Adams . . . . .                 | 4    |
| Stop That Leak!—Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren . . . . .                    | 5    |
| The Mission of the U. S. Navy in Peace and War—Admiral R. F. Hickey, USN . . . . . | 11   |
| Antarctica—Elizabeth A. Kendall . . . . .  | 14   |
| A Booby Trap for the United States—Madalen Dingley Leetch . . . . .                | 15   |
| Dedication John Fox, Jr., Memorial Library—Mrs. Thomas Burchett . . . . .          | 19   |
| Shareholders in America—Nancy Robinson . . . . .                                   | 23   |
| Meadow Garden—Gladys Buckner . . . . .   | 25   |
| Freedoms Foundation—M. C. Faught . . . . .   | 27   |
| The True Molly Pitcher—Thomas G. Abbott . . . . .                                  | 28   |
| Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School—Nell W. Fallaw . . . . .                         | 29   |
| St. Mary's School for Indian Girls—Grace Barnett Wrenn . . . . .                   | 33   |
| The Story of Our Magazine—Gertrude Carraway . . . . .                              | 35   |
| Book Reviews—Frances Marsh Townner . . . . .                                       | 36   |
| Motion Pictures—Caroline White Settlemayer . . . . .                               | 39   |
| Nebraska Salt Basin Marked—Louise M. Ackerman . . . . .                            | 40   |
| National Defense—Katharine G. Reynolds and Frances B. Lucas . . . . .              | 41   |
| Comments on Completing the Building Fund—Mrs. Russell William Magna . . . . .      | 45   |
| Parliamentary Procedure—Nellie Watts Fleming . . . . .                             | 47   |
| Washing Machines Given Women Patients—Annette de Fontaine Walters . . . . .        | 49   |
| National Committees . . . . .  | 50   |
| State Activities . . . . .   | 51   |
| With the Chapters . . . . .  | 55   |
| Genealogical Department . . . . .  | 61   |
| News and Views, Editorially . . . . .  | 70   |
| From the Magazine Chairman . . . . .   | 71   |
| Quiz Program . . . . .   | 72   |
| National Honor Roll of Chapters . . . . .  | 73   |
| National Chairmen of National Committees . . . . .                                 | 75   |

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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MOLLY PITCHER. Photograph obtained by T. G. Abbott from Congressional Library.

## The President General's Message

THE Joy and Happiness of the Christmas Season are over for another year and once again we settle down to the realities of a New Year.

In many Chapters January is the month when distribution of Chapter funds is made. May I urge that your money go to the work of our Society, and not to community projects!

All of us realize that promotion of better citizenship in our respective communities is most important. However, each one of us, as individuals, subscribes to the various community campaigns and also we aid materially in better citizenship through our D. A. R. committees, but actual funds from our Chapters should be allocated to D. A. R. work, and to D. A. R. work only.

When our members pay D. A. R. dues, they are supposed to be used for D. A. R. projects. A chapter really has no authority or right to spend D. A. R. Chapter Treasury funds for other organizations, no matter how worthwhile may be the appeal or purpose.

Money raised from a benefit given in the name of the D. A. R. should also go to D. A. R. objectives. If for any good reason a Chapter desires to donate towards some outside cause, a special collection might be taken or a special benefit might be held, with the specific understanding that it is for that particular purpose.

If a D. A. R. Chapter needs funds, it cannot go to any outside agency and ask for help. We have to stand on our own feet. When Chapter funds have been contributed in the past to community projects, our own reports have greatly suffered and our own countless projects have inevitably lagged. At the same time, these outside donations, comparatively small, have been so widely dissipated among so many outside calls that they have not accomplished the good that they might have if they had all been directed through our own channels.

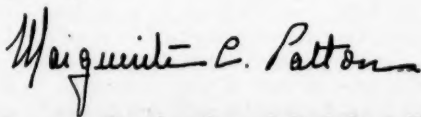
We not only have our extensive committee work covering the fields of our three major objectives—historical, educational and patriotic—which directly and indirectly assist our communities as well as our country, but we must keep in mind our binding obligations in our building debts and our Valley Forge contracts.

Accordingly, in drafting budgets and expending D. A. R. funds, I request each and every member, Chapter and State Society to remember primarily our own D. A. R. missions and responsibilities.

January is also the month when a large majority of Chapters elect delegates and alternates for Continental Congress and State Conferences. It is hoped that the members who are elected will be reasonably certain that they may be able to serve. Please be sure to read carefully all of the directions on the Credentials Blanks and thus be sure that your Chapter will have adequate representation.

With sincere gratitude and appreciation for your fine cooperation and loyalty to our Society throughout the years, and with every good wish for all of you during this New Year,

Affectionately,



President General, N. S. D. A. R.



## A New Year's Pledge

### PLEDGE OF DEVOTION

(or *I Keep a Covenant*)

Let me resolve that I will keep in motion  
The wheel that spins the thread of Liberty,  
And mind the distaff with a clear devotion  
To all the principles that keep men free.  
And let me vow that I will always hold  
This Flag as proudly as if every star  
Were set within a diadem of gold  
Upon my brow; and bear it ever far  
My way demands. I keep a covenant  
With generations washed in freedom's blood,  
That no false banner ever shall supplant  
The glorious ideals for which they stood.  
Let me, proud Daughter of these patriots,  
Be diligent, that doubters looking through  
A traitor's weaving and its maze of knots,  
May find the thread I spin clean, strong, and true.

—(MRS. JACK R.) FRANCES GRANT ADAMS,  
*Corresponding Secretary, Wheeling Chapter,  
Wheeling, West Virginia.*







# Stop That Leak!

## Teamwork in Washington Makes the Taxpayers' Dollars Go Farther

BY LINDSAY C. WARREN

*Comptroller General of the United States*

THE Korean conflict has rudely awakened America from any dream of life-as-usual in the immediate future. A strong national defense has never been more urgently needed. The long arm of military necessity already has reached into thousands of homes. It will reach into every home, and touch each of us in some way. It will take an even larger share of our time and our effort and our money than it has before.

Americans never have shirked their assigned tasks in any fight. They stand ready to take up their belts to back up the firing line. They do not stint where their way of life is at stake. But they have always insisted that the time and the effort and the money they give freely be well used, particularly where it can mean the lives of fighting men.

In these critical days, we should take a good look at what has gone before. Now is the time to profit from past experience—not later. The hard lesson of past mistakes must be turned to our own advantage. We must search out and eliminate waste, and find new and better ways of doing whatever needs to be done. Every weapon must be brought to bear.

One of the most powerful weapons we command is our great national wealth. It is unmatched in world history. But, great as it is, it is by no means inexhaustible. Properly harnessed, it immeasurably strengthens the sinews of war. Wasted or misdirected, it can cost terrible hardship and even thousands of lives. It must be conserved, and carefully applied.

These are the watchwords of our leaders today. The whole Government is enlisted in the cause. The Congress worked day and night to enact wise legislation to provide the wherewithal to meet the emergency situation. The President has asked extraordinary powers to lead us in the crisis. Sweep-

ing powers already have been given him to reorganize the executive branch, to consolidate functions and cut off those which are unnecessary, and to replace outmoded methods with modern ones. Vigorous action already has been taken, but much remains to be done. It is being done under forced draft, to be ready for whatever the future brings.

Mr. and Mrs. Citizen Taxpayer, and all the little Taxpayers, have a very special interest in all this. Already barely able to lift groaning heads under the assault of record peace-time spending, they face even heavier going. They look to their Government to see that it is not in vain.

As Comptroller General of the United States and the agent of the Congress, that is my vital concern. The General Accounting Office which I head is the Congress' own agency to check on the financial dealings of the Government. It is the great bulwark erected by the Congress against illegal and improper spending. Its task, and mine, is to see to it that the public moneys are utilized effectively, as directed by the Congress which controls the purse strings.

It has been said, also, that the Comptroller General is the personal Washington representative of every taxpayer. That is an apt expression of my feeling of responsibility. The fight against waste of the taxpayers' hard-earned dollars is never ending. I intend to stay in the thick of it. Hardly less than the actual firing line, it is one for our children and our children's children. They will be called upon to pay for any weakening on our part now. That is why readers of this article have a very real and personal place in the fight.

Now, let's take a look at some of the things that have been and are being done with the public moneys. One bogeyman should be dispatched at the start. It is

the popular misconception that fiscal matters are, at best, a dry subject to be avoided at all cost. It is, unfortunately, a mental block to full understanding of how our money is used. At the risk of oversimplification, much of it can be easily dispelled.

The General Accounting Office—G.A.O. in the Government vernacular—is one of the three central fiscal agencies of the Government. It is a part of the legislative branch. The other two are the Treasury Department and the Bureau of the Budget. They are in the executive branch. These three central fiscal agencies together do for the United States just about the same job every housewife does for her home.

The money to run the Government is kept in the Treasury. It can be paid out of the Treasury only as Congress directs, by appropriations. It is spent, or disbursed, by disbursing officers.

The Bureau of the Budget prepares and presents the plan for use of the money to carry on the business of the Government. The plan, approved and financed by the Congress, is executed under direction of the President.

The General Accounting Office checks up for the Congress on receipts and expenditures. It watches where the money goes, to see that it is spent legally. More than forty billion dollars being paid out annually, involving 2,000,000 Government officers and employees, is subject to audit by the General Accounting Office.

Obviously, no household budget would be worthwhile without definite knowledge of what household income and expenses are. The operation would soon collapse. That is equally true of Government finances. Yet, during my sixteen years as a member of Congress before accepting the office of Comptroller General in 1940, I was forcibly struck by the lack of such essential information. No one could tell exactly how much was coming in from where, or how much was being spent for what.

Finding the answer to this perplexing problem was one of my first concerns as Comptroller General. The vast expenditures of World War II emphasized the need for prompt and vigorous action. With untold future demands facing us, solution of the problem is of paramount importance to every American.

The trouble was readily diagnosed. It was deep-seated in the hybrid structure of Federal accounting and financial reporting. That structure had been built, layer on layer and tier on tier, without any coordinated plan or supervision. No single agency or office had authority to enforce any corrective measures. It had just "grewed like Topsy."

With the trouble isolated, the next and biggest step was to bring order out of chaos in the accounting and financial reporting. Simply stated, this means that those who receive and spend the money must be shown how to set down in their books of account clear and accurate records of how much money comes from what sources, and how much of it is spent for what purposes. Then their transactions can be verified by an independent audit. They can be held responsible for any illegality. The audit is made by the General Accounting Office which, being in the legislative branch, is entirely free of any dominance or influence from the executive branch where the bulk of the spending is done. Also, with proper accounting the public business can be more effectively planned and carried on, and the President, the Congress, and the taxpayers can be reliably informed of the state of the country's finances.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget came forward to join me in a concerted attack on this great task. Together we set up and nearly three years ago put into actual operation a joint program to improve and modernize accounting and financial reporting throughout the Government. All of the agencies were invited to participate as partners in the program, and have responded enthusiastically.

A special staff of highly skilled technicians was set up in the General Accounting Office to spearhead the program. They are working right in the agencies, in cooperation with their people. They are furnishing advice and all possible assistance to modernize and streamline accounts there and tie them in with others and with overall Government accounting.

Tremendous progress already has been made under this joint accounting program. Each day brings substantial savings to the taxpayers, and the promise of even greater

ones in the future. The program is widely regarded as one of the most significant contributions in many years to economy and efficiency in Government.

Although the joint accounting program already has yielded valuable returns, the work done has pointed up, also, weaknesses in the laws on the subject. New legislation has been badly needed to achieve maximum results. As the designated agency of the Congress on these matters, and one of the three central fiscal agencies, the General Accounting Office proposed such legislation in this session of Congress. The Treasury Department and the Bureau of the Budget, as the other two central fiscal agencies, participated in the drafting and strongly supported the measure.

The Congress enacted a new Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950. It provides additional means to bring about the complete revamping and modernization of Federal budgeting, accounting and financial reporting. It is particularly timely as a new and potent weapon to strengthen our hands against the waste of public funds.

Some idea of the benefits which will come from the improvement and modernization of accounting and financial controls throughout the Government can be gained from what has been accomplished, in a smaller field, with Government corporations. World War I spawned a number of them, and many others were created in the ensuing years. They operated at public expense, but were not subject to financial control by the Congress. Some stayed in existence long after their work was completed. For example, one of them set up to requisition material for 1917-1918 airplanes, still was being "liquidated" 30 years later.

In 1945 there were 101 of these corporations, in what I told Congress was "an unsegregated, sprawling crop of Government functions and functionaries." Often their charters were wide enough to drive a team of horses through. Some of the largest of questionable expenditures had been made by corporations. What was needed was to bring them under financial control of the Congress.

Congress passed the Government Corporation Control Act in 1945. It made the corporations subject to a commercial-type audit by the General Accounting Office and provisions of law relating to

the Federal Budget. Annual reports of audits are sent to the Congress. They have helped reduce the number of corporations by more than one-third, and to persuade them to pay millions upon millions in dividends into the Treasury.

It is not to be thought that the General Accounting Office itself has been overlooked in the program for greater economy and efficiency. It is not an office of professional "do-gooders," holding itself sacrosanct from panaceas prescribed for others. Quite to the contrary, it is the first place we look to see if new and better ways of doing our own job can't be worked out and passed on for the benefit of other agencies.

This inward-turning of our scrutiny has wrought amazing changes. A Rip Van Winkle, waking today, would not recognize the General Accounting Office of old. Hide-bound, antiquated procedures have been junked, and modern practices are replacing them. It is a continuing process, directed always toward greater efficiency and economy in our own operations so that we may help others achieve the same goals.

Each day the Office strives to do more and more of its growing duties, with lesser and lesser expense to the taxpayers. War-swollen payrolls stood at nearly 15,000 early in 1946. That figure now has been reduced by about one-half. Yet, at the same time far greater and more effective services are being rendered to the Congress, to other Government agencies, and to the taxpayers. By setting our sights higher, we are using our ammunition in more telling ways.

The best evidence of the accomplished results of this streamlining is the ever-increasing number of requests and calls for reports, advice and assistance of the General Accounting Office. In one year, more reports are sent to Congress than in all of the years together before I came to the Office. Close cooperation and a helpful approach with the agencies in the executive branch have brought a similar response from that source.

Several other laws recently passed are scarcely less important, from the standpoint of potential economies and increased efficiency, than the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act mentioned previously. These, too, are parts fitting into the overall pattern of coordinating and sensibly plac-

ing various Government functions which greatly affect the public treasury.

One of the new laws is the Post Office Financial Control Act. Under an old law, the accounting for the Post Office Department has been done in the General Accounting Office. One of the basic principles of the joint accounting program is that the agencies are responsible for the keeping of their own accounts. Consistent with that principle, this new law provides for the Department to keep its own accounts on a business-like basis, subject to audit verification by the General Accounting Office.

Another one of these new laws is the Federal Records Management Act. It imposes on the Administrator of General Services the responsibility of leadership in an assault on the mountainous stacks and tomes of Federal records that threaten to engulf us.

The very size and volume of the piles of records, papers, documents, letters, reports and the like is likely to completely defeat any value they may have had when made. Some idea of the magnitude of the problem and of the task undertaken may be gleaned from testimony given before a Congressional committee by an expert. He showed that if *just one page* were added to each veteran's file in the Veterans Administration, the total thickness of the files would be increased by *one and a quarter miles!* And that is the only one of hundreds of agencies.

This law will provide the means to scale and reduce the veritable mountain of Government records. Its aims are threefold. First, what is called the birth-rate of records will be controlled. Only useful and necessary ones will be created, and those will be in proper form. Second, records now in being but not serving any useful purpose will be eliminated. Third, more effective use will be made of those in existence or created hereafter which actually are necessary.

The approach to the records management problem in this Act has been likened to that which is working so well under the joint accounting program. Although primary authority to guide and coordinate the program is vested in the Administrator of General Services, all of the agencies also have been assigned their own special responsibilities and will participate as full

partners. The General Accounting Office has given and will continue to give its full cooperation to get this program under way and make it a complete success.

So much for some of the work being done to realize on past experience in handling public funds. All of these activities are calculated to lighten the load on the taxpayers. They will pay handsome dividends in the form of real economies of operation and reduced waste, red tape and duplication and overlapping of functions.

A great many other lessons, learned the hard way, should be kept fresh in our minds. They are the waste, extravagance, weaknesses and ineptitude which plagued us in two world wars. If continued or repeated, they can seriously impede our defense efforts, and might end in defeat. With such practices rampant, the risks are multiplied. They must be rooted up and stamped out at all costs.

The great majority of World War II expenditures were for perfectly reasonable and proper purposes. But some were poorly conceived and executed; some were wasteful or wildly extravagant; some were so utterly ridiculous as to indicate a reckless disinterest in the national welfare; and some were actually criminal.

The scandalous waste was so shocking that even in the press of war-time business my sense of duty forced me to report to Congress how certain officers and employees were dishing out and giving away the property and money of the United States with reckless abandon. Contracting officers were obligating the Government for payment of hundreds of billions of dollars. Many of them, of course, were capable and efficient. However, some were highly inept and inefficient. Some showed unmistakable disposition or habit to ignore the taxpayers' rights. And some were downright thieves and crooks! Here are just a few examples.

Our auditors found these officers allowing payments under cost-plus contracts for such extraordinary items as vitamin pills, juke boxes, and a \$225 set of false teeth. These were not isolated instances; only the locale and things involved varied.

One aircraft manufacturer used some parts to make planes, charging the Government \$10,000,000 for them under a cost-plus contract. The money was paid out,



and everyone was happy—particularly the contractor. That is, until the General Accounting Office auditors came along and discovered that the parts actually had been bought and paid for by the Government from a different contractor. Every cent was collected back.

Another manufacturer charged the Government more than \$1,000,000 as costs incurred under a cost-plus war contract. We found that he had been reimbursed for the identical costs long before, under previous contracts. This money was promptly recovered.

Three files are in my office, pulled at random from many records of war contract overpayments. In the first case a single bill was overpaid by \$135,000. In the second the same thing happened, to the tune of \$222,000. In the third a bill for \$20,000 was paid twice. The General Accounting Office got back every cent in these and thousands of other like cases.

Small wonder that I strongly disapproved of the cost-plus type of contract and the way it was handled. Everyone was taken care of but the Government and the taxpayer. It was enough to make the blood boil! I told the Congress "from my seat it has looked as though everybody and his brother were out to get the Government during the lush war years."

These few examples are not intended to imply that we condone or countenance picayune obstruction. I see no economy in spending \$100 to audit a \$25 item. Nor should the purpose and the objectives of necessary audit controls be distorted so as to hamper an all-out war effort. General Accounting Office activities during World War II were geared to the war effort. I think it can be said with full justification that they in no way hindered that effort but, in fact, were a real contribution.

For instance, every cent spent on the Manhattan Project was carefully audited. Highest commendations were given by the military on the way it was done. The auditors didn't ask, and didn't care to know, what was being produced! That project and many others of highest military priority involved billions upon billions of expenditures passing the watchful scrutiny of our auditors. Every conceivable type of payment and every kind of purchase and cost flowed by in an endless stream. Not once was the trust violated.

While on the subject of collection of illegal and erroneous payments, the General Accounting Office is one Government agency which pays its own way. It has caused the recovery and replacement in the Treasury of more than \$700,000,000 just in the 10 years since I became Comptroller General. That is more than two and one-half times the cost of running the Office for the same period. But even this stupendous amount recovered in cash is relatively small beside the untold sums saved because the very existence of the Office prevents many more excesses. The sure knowledge that this independent congressional agency will examine into financial dealings is one of the most powerful of all deterrents to improper ones.

One of the most unfortunate schemes ever contrived to short-change the taxpayer was the method adopted to settle terminated war contracts. Long before the end of hostilities, some people urged that broad concessions must be granted to aid in re-conversion to peace-time production. Cries of impending chaos if war contractors were not assured of all they might ask for terminated contracts led to legislation on the subject that was full of holes. Those who propagated it, viewing the profligacy of wartime contracting, seemed to think we had best "let the tail go with the hide."

I appeared before every Congressional committee having jurisdiction, and warned that an independent audit of these proposed billion-dollar termination settlements was essential to prevent tremendous losses. But the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 left such an audit completely out of the scheme of things. It directed that terminated contracts be settled by the very contracting officers who, as a class, had clearly demonstrated their incapacity for such an important assignment. Worse, it made the settlements final and conclusive.

The act wrote the General Accounting Office out of the picture, to all intents and purposes. The Office could not even look for or question or collect back excessive payments. It could step in only where there was fraud, and then only after the settlement was consummated. The limitations imposed made it virtually impossible to prove it even where it was reasonably certain that settlements were induced by fraud.

All that I warned of came about when terminated war contracts were settled under this act. Practically forbidden by law to rectify any of the damage, nevertheless the General Accounting Office found out enough to show by overwhelming evidence that the finality provision in the law was a whopping big mistake that was costing the taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars. The percentage of excessive payments and fraud reached an unprecedented high in the experience of the Office.

Contract termination settlements for World War II are about wound up. It is hoped that there will never be a recurrence of the costly results of this piece of hasty legislation. Such a law never again should be put on the statute books.

There was one unexpected, though perhaps small, bonus from the experience with World War II contracts. It was the actual knowledge gained of the unbelievably low moral standards of some officers and employees entrusted with the conduct of official business in a great emergency.

During the war I informed Congress of the dangerous habit of many officers and employees who accepted, or even themselves sought and solicited, winning and dining and expensive entertainment and all kinds of favors from war contractors. Such familiarity gives rise to a feeling of obligation, at the very least, and has a strong tendency to improperly influence those officers in the performance of their official duties for the Government. Heads of agencies issued directives strongly condemning it. But it persisted among the small fringe which is always ready to turn even national peril to personal profit.

Instance after instance has been found of former Government officers going to work for the very firms whose contracts they had handled while with the Government. The dealings in these cases are, of course, closely scrutinized, but obviously if any illegal or improper motive is present the guilty one generally has been clever enough and had ample opportunity to cover his tracks.

Existing statutes on the subject have had a salutary effect. Unfortunately, they are not broad enough to cover the present situation, and there has been a recent tendency to weaken them, particularly in war-time when they are most needed. Of course, no one would urge a law to penalize perfectly legal and ethical steps of Government employees to obtain private employment, or of private industry to obtain qualified employees. What should be guarded against are set-ups of the kind which are contrived at the expense of or risk of loss to the taxpayers.

After careful consideration of all phases of this matter, upon the special request of a United States Senator, I recently submitted suggestions for legislation designed to strengthen the law in this respect, while at the same time not in any way hampering normal and legal business activities.

These are a few of the more important things I have learned in over a quarter of a century in Washington. They are facts, pure and simple. They are not offered or intended to imply any undue criticism, or any pride of accomplishment. They will have served their purpose, and more, if from them we have gained the knowledge to save each of our taxpayers just a few dollars on his or her yearly tax bill.

#### KING GEORGE'S SIX MAXIMS

Maxims of the late King George V of England

TEACH ME to be obedient to the rules of the game.

TEACH ME to distinguish between sentiment and sentimentality—admiring the one and despising the other.

TEACH ME neither to proffer nor to receive cheap praise.

IF I AM CALLED upon to suffer, let me be like a well-bred beast that goes away to suffer in silence.

TEACH ME to win if I may; if I may not win, above all, TEACH ME to be a good loser.

TEACH ME neither to cry for the moon nor over spilt milk.

# The Mission of the United States Navy in Peace and War

BY REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT F. HICKEY

*U. S. Navy*

THE war in Korea has reemphasized with striking clarity the mission of our Navy, both in peace and in war. Despite the fact that the North Korean Communists had relatively no Navy, it is obvious how impotent we ourselves would have been in Korea without *our* Navy. The Korean war graphically illustrates the importance and real meaning of those abstract terms like "control of the sea", "flexibility", "versatility", and "surprise".

When the war broke out in Korea on the 25th of June, the Navy had stationed in Far Eastern waters only 19 combat vessels—one carrier, two cruisers, twelve destroyers and four submarines. Three months later, we were operating more than 150 combat ships off Korea.

In the beginning, Korea presented many thorny problems for the Navy. Fundamentally, our major initial problem was lack of ships. We did not have, of course, the number of ships in active service which we would have liked. Moreover, some of the ships in the forward area of necessity were under-manned. Our supply lines measured almost 6,000 miles. The closest Marine force available was in the Hawaiian Islands. Only about ninety carrier airplanes were on hand.

To understand how difficult has been the problem of the Navy in Korea, it is first necessary to appreciate the geography of this small peninsula, which like the thumb of a hand juts out from the Manchurian mainland into the China Sea. The East Coast of Korea is as different from its West Coast as are our states of Maine and Florida.

On the East Coast, the shore line is relatively straight and the land falls abruptly into the sea. There is ample deep water right up to the land, the tidal range is small and navigation presents no hazard or problem. The East Coast is heavily mountained, with irregular peaks lying in rugged lines along the shore. The roads and railways

must, therefore, hug the coast line. This proved to be a tailor-made job for the bombardment guns of our surface ships.

The west coast of Korea, however, is the distinct and dramatic antithesis. The coastline is jagged and tortuous, dotted with thousands of small islands and teeming with uncharted reefs, sand bars and mud flats. The tidal range on this coast is almost 30 feet—the highest in the entire Orient. As a consequence, navigation off the west coast is extremely hazardous and a navigator has to be careful and accurate in navigating his ship. The slightest error means that deep water may suddenly become shoal water with the ship hard aground.

In early July, when the President of the United States gave to the Navy the mission of stopping the North Korean aggression by blockading the coast and supporting the air offensive, he also assigned the Navy the collateral duty of policing the straits between the island of Formosa and the Chinese mainland. Since Formosa is almost 900 miles from Korea, it is apparent that the first weeks of the war formed a period of critical division of forces until reinforcements arrived. While ships and airplanes were pounding away at the enemy in Korea, it was necessary to keep a wary glance over the left shoulder toward the Formosan Straits in readiness to prevent either the Chinese Communists from attacking Formosa or the Chinese Nationalists from attacking the mainland.

In comparison with World War II in the Pacific, Korea represented an operation approximating the magnitude of Okinawa. At the time of the Japanese war, however, our fleet had stepping-stone bases across the entire Pacific, the logistic chain was complete and supply pipelines were full. Unfortunately, no such situation existed at the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. It was necessary to bring the materials of war across the vast Pacific some 6,000 miles by



ship. A commendable airlift was commenced overnight and performed brilliantly, supplying the fighting forces with emergency equipment and light cargo. But the bulk of the supplies—from food to gasoline to ammunition—had to be floated across the sea.

There are several things about the Korean war which are different and new from the Pacific war of 1945. In the first place and for the first time in the history of the world, a United Nations Navy operated at sea as a closely-knit and harmonious team.



THE USS MISSOURI BOMBARDS CHONG-JI, KOREA, WITH HER 16-INCH GUNS, IN ORDER TO CUT THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN PARTS OF KOREA (OFFICIAL U.S. NAVY PHOTO).

The ships of our own Navy were joined with fighting vessels from France, Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Australia and, of course, the Republic of Korea. These ships operated under United States command, and it is appropriate to point out that the efforts of these other nations were as effective as they were timely. History may someday look back at this milestone and note that here was the genesis of a genuine force for world peace.

As in the last war, the core of our Navy's fighting strength is the aircraft carrier. We in the Navy like to think of the carrier not so much as a *ship* but as a *mobile base*, equipped with its own flying field, its hangars, its repair shops, its supply depot, its dormitories, its hospital and cafeterias. It is as complete a unit as an up-to-date municipal airport with the important exception that it can be moved at sea at a speed of about 35 miles an hour.

Since World War II the Navy has had and is now using in combat jet aircraft aboard its carriers. Contrary to some pessimistic opinion, the Navy has found little difficulty in operating such aircraft from our flight decks. In fact, operating them from a carrier is superior in many ways from operating them from a field. The ship's forward speed gives the jet an initial speed of 35 miles an hour, and its catapults give them a quick boost into the air. The arresting gear enables us to land jet aircraft in a small space despite their higher landing speeds.

The Grumman F9F Panther is typical of our current jet fighters. Its performance over Korea has been amazing. Well in the 600 miles-an-hour class, this rugged fighter packs a heavy rocket wallop in addition to its four 20mm cannons. It can also carry bombs. Launched close ashore to Korea, these jet aircraft are able to spend hours over their target, return to their base a few miles at sea, land, replenish, re-arm and be back to bedevil the enemy again all in a matter of minutes.

Our carriers have also added a new feature since World War II—the helicopter. This odd-looking air vehicle has proved to be a versatile and reliable member of the task force team. Korea marks the first time that helicopters have been used in actual combat. Their performance has been outstanding. Rescues have been made literally from the grasp of the enemy on shore, and many a naval aviator owes his life to the helicopter in rescue work at sea. Small wonder they have earned the nickname "angel."

Despite such improvements and advancements in the machinery of war, Korea has not taught the United States Navy any great military lessons. It has emphasized a number of the fundamental and ageless axioms of other wars. Every military man is constantly striving to strike a happy medium—the proper balance between new weapons and old weapons, the proper blending of old tactics and old methods with new tactics and new methods. In the Navy, we are ever anxious to adapt the new and the novel, while at the same time retaining that which is good and useful from the past.

For example, as old as naval warfare itself, Korea finds the United States Navy using the blockade to excellent advantage. On the east coast, our cruisers and destroy-

ers have been able to seal off the highways and railroads which hug the coastline and to prevent these arteries from being used by the enemy in bringing up supplies and troops toward the front lines. We have also been able to prevent the enemy hopscotching down the coastline with troops and supplies. On the west coast, the blockade has been complicated by the aforementioned geographic headaches, but a successful blockade was operated nevertheless. This was accomplished by a highly commendable liaison between small craft, larger combat vessels such as the destroyer, and patrol planes flying overhead. As a result of this cordon of ships, the Communists found it impossible to use the sea.

As another example of an old method which remains a highly successful maneuver is the amphibious landing. This is illustrated by the daring and dramatic landing of the United States Marines of the 10th Corps at Inchon. Prior to this moment we had been on the defensive in Korea and our defense perimeter had been reduced to some 120 miles. The spirit of the moment prior to this landing was one of pessimism.

At 6:30 on the morning of September 17, the Marines were wading ashore at Inchon, only 22 miles from the capital city of Seoul,

some 100 miles behind the main fighting line in near Taegu, and only 28 miles from the 38th parallel. With this stroke the complex of the war changed in an instant. Because of our control of the sea, we were able to seize the initiative. Pessimism was replaced by optimism. Retreat was changed into advance and defensive war suddenly became our offensive war. This amphibious landing achieved several things. Firstly, it forced the enemy to fight in two places at the same time. Secondly, it divided his forces. Thirdly, we were in imminent danger of cutting his supply lines and preventing him from sending up supplies or reinforcements.

Korea has also brought back into action the United States Marines. When hostilities broke out there were less than 70,000 Marines in uniform and only 10 battalions were available in the Pacific on June 25. More than half of all the Marines in the Navy were soon fighting in Korea. The brilliance of their performance caused General MacArthur to say, as the Leathernecks were wading ashore at Inchon, "Never have the Navy or the Marines shone more brightly."

*(Continued on page 26)*



FOUR LST'S UNLOAD MEN AND EQUIPMENT ON BEACH AT INCHON, KOREA, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1950

# Antarctica

BY ELIZABETH A. KENDALL

THE United States does not own one single square inch of the vast Antarctic Continent. An investigation reveals that this is primarily due to the work of the most powerful of all lobbyists—Lethargy.

American citizens should at this point in history set forth the official United States rights to Antarctic territory. Other nations, including Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, France, Argentina, and Chile, have long since made claims and some have established bases of occupation, Britain alone now having seven.

In June, 1950, the Soviets demanded a seat at any conference regarding Antarctica. Yet the most technologically advanced nation and the one paying many of the world's bills does not claim one pebble of the majestic mountains of the Antarctic Continent. Great tracts of this land of 6,000,000 square miles at the South Pole are rightfully ours through discovery and exploration. The natural resources may be immensely important some day, not to mention the value of the continent to science. However, to secure our rights, we must make them formally and arrange a few units of permanent occupation. There are no inhabitants of Antarctica and no industrial installations. No imperialism is involved.

There is no official activity on the part of the United States at this time, at least none revealed to the taxpayers. There is, however, some grass roots activity. One example is the 1950 resolution on the part of the N. S. D. A. R. urging study of the question by the 81st Congress. Incidentally, the feeling behind this resolution may be pointed up by the talk (at this writing) that five to ten divisions of our troops may be sent to protect Europe.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee have been urged recently by at least one citizen to look into Antarctic matters. Available in libraries are the writings of most American expedition leaders, a few of whom are lecturing and showing films. This may be the appropriate time in history for dynamic plans toward Antarctic

developments. An affirmative step may hearten the world, may be the concrete indication needed that under a system where the individual is supreme and where faith in God is unfaltering there is a steady, forward movement for the benefit of all, not to be halted by fear of anything.

Below are listed our expeditions, no attempt being made to record the exact number of square miles claimed by each on behalf of the United States because reports vary and no claims count until made in a formal manner, and not one has been made to date.

1820—Nathaniel B. Palmer, captain of a sealing ship out of Stonington, Connecticut, sighted the Antarctic mainland, the first man of record to do so.

1840—Charles Wilkes in command of an official United States exploring expedition skirted over 1,500 miles of coastline in the Eastern Hemisphere. Tax-supported voyage.

1928—Sir Hubert Wilkins, Australian explorer, now consultant with the United States Army, was the first man to see the Antarctic from an airplane. Private funds from U. S. citizens.

1929—Richard E. Byrd of Virginia established base at Little America and flew over South Pole. Privately financed.

1933-39 (four trips)—Lincoln Ellsworth, now a resident of New York City, with Sir Hubert Wilkins cooperating, made flights inland over great areas in both Hemispheres. Privately financed.

1933-35—Rear Admiral Byrd led his second private expedition.

1939-41—Rear Admiral Byrd was in charge of an official U. S. expedition which established two bases. Tax-supported.

1946-47—Rear Admiral Richard H. Cruzen, now on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, was task force commander of the Navy's Antarctic Development Project (Operation Highjump) with Admiral Byrd in local technical control. Thirteen ships, 21 planes, 4,000 men. A summer expedition. Tax-supported.

(Continued on page 50)

# A Booby Trap for the United States

BY MADALEN DINGLEY LEETCH

(November, 1950)

**F**EW of our busy citizens have a true concept of what the proponents of world government have in mind. A study of the Hearings, Revision of the United Nations Charter, February 1950, will serve to alert American patriots as to their objectives. Sen. Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, Chairman of the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee, himself a one-worlder, gave proponents of the several world government resolutions unlimited time for two weeks in which to place their testimony in the Record. He limited opponents to ten minutes each in a day and a half which they shared with several proponents.

Peace is the alluring catchword. Fear is the inglorious compulsion. With no assurance of peace, but promising destruction in an atomic age if we do not accept their particular plan, many glib speakers expound the alleged merits of various world government schemes with high-sounding argument, which taken at face value seem reasonable, yet unmasked prove to be pure sophistry, based upon false or assumed premises—a booby trap for the United States.

Whatever the intent, these efforts parallel the concurrent lines of the Communists, whose ends they wittingly or unwittingly serve. The objectives of both, if not the methods used, are the same—the destruction of the United States Government.

Communism is a form of world government. The fellow who works hardest to break down national boundaries and destroy the governments of all countries, the United States included, is Joe Stalin. He is succeeding pretty well. He does not need to wage a shooting war if he can bring about the *unconditional surrender* of the United States from within, by the stroke of a pen.

Article III, section 3 of the United States Constitution reads in part:

“Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort \* \* \*.”

Is not a citizen of the United States who works to break down and supersede the

Constitution, thereby giving “aid and comfort” to the enemy, guilty of subversion of the Constitution and treason against the United States Government?

Article IV section 4 of the United States Constitution reads in part:

“The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, etc.”

What of government officials whose source of power is the Constitution of the United States? Are they not in subversion of the Constitution when they advocate world super-government in diminution of national sovereignty not provided for in the Constitution, which subversion constitutes a violation of the contractual obligation of the National Government to the States?

Dr. Clyde Eagleton of New York University testified on February 13, 1950: “I would like to start with the belief that everyone who is interested in *strengthening* the United Nations believes in world government.”

Although the United Nations was designed to be an association of sovereign states (some never were), all of the pending resolutions seem to call for a declaration by the United States Senate to enlarge or reinforce the United Nations into a permanent compulsory organization for the express purpose of the maintenance of international peace and security. There is a suspicion, of course, that the internationalists intended to use the United Nations for world government at the outset.

Since its inception the United Nations has been confronted with numerous instances of aggression and has been unable to stop the fighting, much less to guarantee the peace. At this writing Communist armies are 200 miles from the capital of Tibet, the bleeding and dying have continued for four months in Korea, with the United States providing 90% of the manpower and capital while the talk continues at the United Nations.

For more than two thousand years hundreds of attempts to establish political peace



leagues and alliances have been abortive. The primary reason for failure has been the same in each instance. All of these panaceas contemplated a change in the political systems of the member nations resulting in a diminution of national sovereignty. Whenever a question of vital *national* interest arose, in conflict with the interests of the international organization, the national viewpoint prevailed, initiating the disintegration of the international organization. A classic example of this principle was the imposition of sanctions against Italy under the League of Nations Covenant, which failed. The idea was to deprive Italy of oil after she went into Abyssinia, but the several nations selling Mussolini oil wanted to continue that trade in the national interest of each.

The reason for these failures should be apparent to the present planners of the United Nations. Their approach to the problem is the same old formula. Choosing to ignore the lessons of history they continue to clamor for a larger and more grandiose edifice for peace built upon the same old sand foundation.

Furthermore, there is no power on earth that can prevent any international organization from becoming the instrument of national policy of the most dominant power in the group. It happened in the League of Nations when Britain first controlled it, then the control shifted to France and finally to Germany.

With Russia absent from the Security Council of the United Nations, ratification of the United States' sponsored resolution of support for United States action already taken on Korea is a recent classic example of the second principle. Action taken, we might add parenthetically without benefit of Congressional assent provided for in both the Constitution of the United States and the United Nations Charter itself.

World government enthusiasts cling to the phrase "collective security for national defense." Yet we plainly see that with the inevitable seating of Communist China in the Security Council of the United Nations, Russia will control seven votes instead of six as at present. In similar circumstances in the future as those that led to ratification of the United States' resolution in support of action already taken in Korea, with Russia present and Red China seated, "collective security" may well become col-

lective security against the United States and the international police force one-worlders advocate could be turned against the outnumbered and outvoted "have" nation, the United States.

A further danger appears as the request of our Secretary of State is approved and the power to declare "aggressor nations" is placed in the General Assembly where there is no veto and only a two-thirds vote required. Outnumbered and outvoted, as only slightly more than six per cent of the world's population, might not our gold reserves or our H-bomb be declared a "threat to the peace" and the United States named an "aggressor nation"?

The United Nations has ended diplomacy and has become a sounding board for world power politicians. No one who has heard their debates can believe that they promote peace. Peace is a *moral* concept. The moment force is applied it becomes a battleground. As the United Nations becomes increasingly a union of countries servile to Russia, danger to the United States in a permanent compulsory world government is apparent.

A draft world constitution by one-worlders Dr. Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago, with co-authors Dr. Mortimer J. Adler, who has said, "We must do all we can to abolish the United States," G. A. Borgese, naturalized citizen, Dr. Stringfellow Barr, Rhodes scholar and other kindred souls, wipes out the Constitution of the United States and gives minor world representation to the United States.

One of the federalists' most vocal proponents is Rhodes Scholar Vernon Nash, wishful thinker, who lived about 20 years of his adult life out of this country. He consistently makes the mistake of basing his specious arguments on either *assumed* or false premises. Therefore his conclusions are false and misleading and will be discredited by anyone who will take the trouble to uncover the facts.

Dr. Nash is the author of two pamphlets, one called, "Yes, But,"—Price 15 cents—in which he sets up hypothetical questions on world government and gives his answers to his own questions—nice work if you can get it. This pamphlet contains misstatements and contradictions.

1. Right off the bat he asks, "Who is back of all this?" Now that is a question we'd like answered. But he answers, "It

would take an hour or more just to read the names of the most prominent advocates." Then he cites as an example, "The Writers' Board in circulating a world government petition . . . soon had as signers over a thousand prominent Americans." Who are some of these? He doesn't say. The Writers' Board for World Government is chairmaned by Rex Stout, former executive and editor of *New Masses*, named a "Communist periodical" by the Attorney General in 1942. He was also a member of the Committee of One Thousand to Abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities.

2. Dr. Nash makes the claim that public opinion polls show preponderant majorities in favor of world government, citing Massachusetts and Connecticut, both of which held referendums and voted for it. These are only two of the 48 states comprising the union. In these referendums the issues were so obscure that very few of the voters had any conception of their implications.

3. Dr. Nash says "federal world government would control world (external) affairs only" (p. 7). Yet the world government he advocates would have the power to levy taxes upon us over and above our own domestic taxes. Any taxes imposed upon us constitute a definite *internal* matter. Under his advocated form of world government our army, navy and air force would be abolished, leaving us an armed force sufficient only for internal police duty. That is most certainly of *vital internal* concern.

4. He writes (p. 7), "We do not suggest that the world constitution should be closely patterned on the Constitution of the United States; we do not claim it would necessarily be best for the world, *PROBABLY IT WOULD NOT*." Then he says (p. 9), "It is *probable* that world federal union will adopt American types of procedure in federal law enforcement."

5. Also (p. 11), "It is *probable* that delegates would at the outset, tend to vote in national blocs," but later on says, "Evils of excessive nationalism could be largely removed" (p. 13). Through the inspiration of the fires of nationalism and patriotism the United States was born and won her independence. To nationalism under the Constitution we owe our success as a nation. Love of country, save only love of God, is man's most precious emotion. It is un-

realistic to assume that nationalism and patriotism can be suppressed or abolished. None but theorists would consider it desirable to try.

In another booklet, "It Must Be Done Again,"—Price 25 cents—Dr. Nash draws an analogy between the period 1783-9 in American history and modern times.

His premise is that if the thirteen colonies could form a federation in the circumstances existing at that time, there is no reason why we cannot now form a world federation, because, he claims, conditions today are similar.

Dr. Nash bases his whole argument on the work of the historian, John Fiske, whose text, "THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF AMERICAN HISTORY," he uses because it serves Dr. Nash's purpose and that of the one-worlders. Fiske believed in a federation of English-speaking countries ultimately leading to a world federation dominated by Anglo-Saxons. Any world federation today would be dominated by yellow and brown races.

Dr. Nash in defending Fiske as an historian, writes, "Some history teachers have implied in personal conversations that Fiske is 'out of date.' I've been unable to find the charge in any responsible work."

If Dr. Nash had consulted the admirable essay on "John Fiske" by Prof. Jennings B. Sanders in the *Marcus W. Jernegan Essays in American Historiography* (Chicago, 1947, pp. 144-170) he would have been forced to revise this statement. With reference to Fiske as an historian, Prof. Sanders makes the following comment:

"Fiske, as an historian, admirably supports the generalization that soundness of scholarship and critical judgment do not always accompany brilliancy of intellect and stylistic skill. . . . The contribution made to knowledge by Fiske's books is as negligible as that of present-day school or college texts. . . . He gained the unenviable reputation of possessing no originality either in science or in history. . . . His stream of books was much too shallow to float any bark of scholarship save one of the lightest draft."

Charles A. Beard, historian, in his "An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution" (p. 48), writes:

"It may be that the 'critical period' was not such a critical period after all; but a

phantom of the imagination produced by some undoubted evils which could have been remedied without a political revolution. It does not seem to have occurred to those historians, who have repeated without examination Fiske's picturesque phrase that it is a serious matter to indict a whole system, an entire epoch, and a whole people. It does not appear that anyone has really inquired just what precise facts must be established to prove that "the bonds of the social order were dissolving." . . . In fact, a very learned, tho' controversial historian, Henry B. Dawson, in an article published more than forty years ago, makes out quite a plausible case (documented by minute research) for the statement that the 'chaos' of which historians are wont to speak when dealing with the history of the years 1783-87, was a creation of their fancies." (Henry B. Dawson, *The Historical Magazine*, 1871, vol. IX, Second Series, pp. 157ff.)

Beard also shows (p. 47), quoting from Mathew Carey (*The American Museum*, Jan. 1787, vol. 1, pp. 5ff), that Benjamin Franklin on the eve of calling of the Constitutional Convention, declared that the "country was, on the whole, so prosperous that there was every reason for profound thanksgiving." Never was "the farmer paid better prices for his products, as the published prices current abundantly testify. The lands he possesses are continually rising in value. In no part of Europe are the laboring poor so well paid, fed or clothed." So Franklin thought the times were pretty good. Certainly no colonies were insolvent, as are most nations today with whom we are asked to "federate."

The colonists were bound together by a common cultural and language tradition, a long legal tradition of English common law. Jefferson's whole political theory came naturally from British political thought of those times. British literature had given a common cultural background.

The colonists fought four costly wars before the War of Independence. They

knew world politics. Besides constituting another strong bond of comradeship between them, their experience determined the historic policy of no foreign entanglements.

In the political complexion of the Virginia House of Burgesses of 1619, all America is indebted for a start toward free institutions. Jury trial prevailed in all the colonies. Local self-government was vigorous everywhere. Towns regulated their own affairs. The first Maryland Assembly of 1635 had no law for a time but the common law of England. The veto power was tried and worked in New York and Massachusetts. The country of about three million population had had 150 years of experience with effective self-government within working charters of the various colonies. The Constitution was only the sharpened tool of those already in existence. It was nothing new. It evolved.

Today the world's population is 2,250,000,000 of totally different colors, races, creeds, traditions, customs, habits and language, most with little experience in self-government. Many are financially embarrassed or broke, constituting a *liability* for the free men with whom they go into partnership or form a permanent union.

Our survival and freedom throughout the world depend upon the solvency of the United States. Chronic deficits and growing debts menace both. World government would deprive the United States of all powers of judgment and of action.

In a speech before the American Academy of Political Science on April 26, 1950, Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia said:

"Actually the free enterprise system is a greater deterrent to world conflict, and more dependable guardian of the peace than the United Nations Organization ever will be. It is the only force in the world that Russia understands and fears."

We will not willingly surrender these American assets—the outgrowth of Independence—to world government.



Reprints of this article may be obtained for five cents per copy. Order from the author, Mrs. William D. Leetch, 1697 Thirty-First Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C.; or from the National Defense Office, N. S. D. A. R., 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.



# Dedication John Fox, Jr., Memorial Library

BY MRS. THOMAS BURCHETT

*National Chairman, Press Relations*

ON Tuesday, October 24, at 2 P. M., another event occurred in the long narrative that could be woven about historic Duncan Tavern in Paris, Ky. It was a bright autumn day and standing on the friendly city square, as it does, the handsome old edifice was in readiness to welcome those who comprised the large throng that had journeyed there. Beautiful blue ash floors that have echoed to the tread of those who came that way in the 18th Century had taken on a lovely glow. Handsome old pieces of furniture, many with delightful histories of their own, glowed with a fine luster. Antique silver gleamed from polished mahogany and oft-times reflections were caught in beautiful mirrors made for other generations. Handsome portraits, many with close personal significance to the Tavern and to Kentucky history, seemed to look down with benign approval.

Here, at this, the State Shrine of the Kentucky Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the John Fox, Jr., Library and personal objects were about to be dedicated and to be accepted formally.

Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, of Paris, Past Historian General, presided. She was radiant with graciousness and her opening remark that, "The all important hour is at hand," brought to the audience the full significance of the notable occasion.

The invocation was given by Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, State Chaplain, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Curtis M. McGee, Chairman Correct Use of the Flag.

A sincere welcome to all was extended by Mrs. Bacon R. Moore, State Regent. Mrs. Moore expressed the interest of the Kentucky Daughters in historic and patriotic things. She paid a high tribute to John Fox, Jr., the native Kentuckian, and son of Bourbon County.

Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, Vice President General, brought greetings. She spoke



JOHN FOX, JR., MEMORIAL LIBRARY

of the lasting contribution that John Fox, Jr., has made to Kentucky literature and affectionately referred to some of his immortal fictional characters.

Greetings were extended by Mrs. Stephen T. Davis, State Historian. She expressed appreciation to those who have restored the Tavern. Her interest and faith in Duncan Tavern and her evaluation of the Library were reaffirmed.

Mrs. William Breckenridge Ardery, Chairman of the Duncan Tavern Restoration, expressed a feeling of satisfaction in the acquisition of the wonderful gifts and in the new library room. She paid a high tribute of appreciation to Mrs. Watson W. Judy, the efficient hostess, and to others who are intimately associated with the day-to-day operation of the Tavern.

Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Historian General, introduced the speaker of the day, Mr. Tom Wallace. Mrs. Russell commended the Kentucky Society for the restoration of the Tavern and thanked the family of John Fox, Jr., for the gift of the priceless Library. In introducing Mr. Wallace, she spoke of him as a man of exceptional literary talent, a nature conservationist of note, and President of the Pan American Editorial Association.

Mr. Wallace told of his personal association with Mr. Fox. Mr. Wallace is now



THE SHELBY ROOM, DUNCAN TAVERN, DEDICATED TO ISAAC SHELBY, FIRST AND SIXTH GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY AND HERO OF THREE WARS

Editor Emeritus of the *Louisville Times*, and has practiced journalism for more than 50 years. He spoke of the novelist as a man who knew and loved the highlands and who introduced the people of the conventional world to the people of the Cumberland. He was a great admirer of that true Anglo-Saxon population of whom he wrote and, with the skill of his pen, he immortalized the times and habits of his beloved characters.

Mrs. Rolf E. Hovey, of the Music Department of Berea College, sang, to her own accompaniment on the dulcimer, folk songs of the mountains and times of the John Fox lore.

Words of appreciation to the Fox family for their generosity in placing the collection in the Tavern, where it will be maintained as a permanent memorial, were expressed by Mrs. Thomas G. Prewitt, State Chairman of Duncan Tavern. Members of the Fox family who were present to accept the deep and lasting gratitude of the State Society were his sister, Miss Minnie C. Fox (Minerva) of Big Stone Gap, Va.; another sister, Mrs. Moore, and her husband, Dr. Wm. Cabell Moore, of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Prewitt also expressed appreciation to Mr. J. Kidwell Grannis, eminent engineer of Flemingsburg, Ky., for his untiring efforts in supervising the construction of the Library.

The Memorial Library was presented to the State D. A. R. Society by Miss Elizabeth Steele, Librarian at Duncan Tavern. It was accepted on behalf of the State by Mrs. Robert Hume, State Librarian. Mrs. Hume said that John Fox, Jr., through his talents created a warmth of feeling and fine understanding between people of the mountains, the Bluegrass and the cities of Kentucky.

John Fox, Jr., who was born at Stony Point, Ky., December 16, 1862, the son of John William and Minerva Carr Fox, was a great and prolific writer of American literature. Among his best known books are "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" and "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come." "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" is one of the few books published in America that has sold over a million copies. His father was his early tutor. At 15 years of age he passed part of the entrance examinations to Harvard College. He entered Transylvania University, where he spent two years, and at the age of 17 he completed his entrance requirements and entered the Sophomore class at Harvard in 1879. The first year he took second-year honors in classics and stood third in prescribed English work. At twenty he was graduated with honors as the youngest member of his class. He was a member of the *New York Sun* staff and later entered Columbia School of Law. He became ill and was forced to abandon his newspaper career. He went to the mountains of Tennessee to recuperate and after six months spent near Jellico he wrote "Mountain Europa." Its merit was promptly recognized and it appeared in the *Century Magazine*. Later a trip through Harlan County, Ky., resulted in "Cumberland Vendetta" and "Purple Rhododendron."

The collection of gifts for the library includes the following: "June," a painting by F. C. Yohn, who illustrated most of Mr. Fox's books; nine other prints of illustrations by Yohn; the desk and chair at which he wrote most of his books; his silver desk set; the first edition of his 13 books autographed for his father and mother; a copy of *Scribner's Magazine*, 1920, containing his last novel, "Erskine Dale"; the first presentation copy of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," valued at \$125 with a letter from W. C. Wyeth who got out the edition; and another

edition of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," valued at \$50, with a letter from Gen. Basil Duke.

From Mr. Fox's personal library, books are there with autographs from such well known persons in the literary field as James Whitcomb Riley, Thomas Nelson Page, James Lane Allen, Keats, Ida Tarbell and Jack London. Three pictures of the gardens at his home, a picture of his mother and father, the manuscript of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," a crayon sketch of him when he first started to write, and his picture as a mature man are among the collection. Two Windsor chairs belonging to the family and a map of Kentucky in 1795, made by Elihu Barker and published in London, have come with the collection.

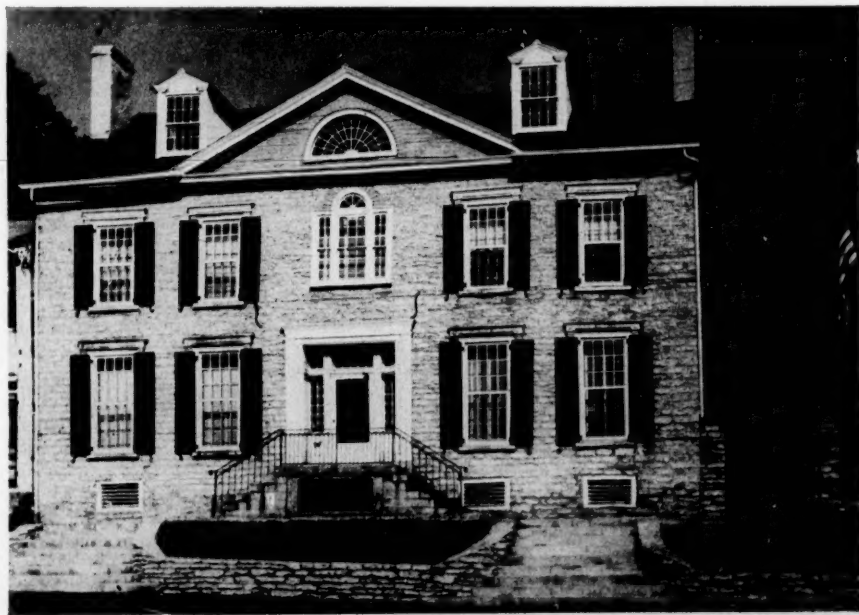
Aside from the Fox collection listed above, other gifts have recently been received for the Memorial Library. They are two tavern tables given by Senator Henry S. Caywood, Henry and Thomas Prewitt, Jr.; and a Windsor chair, the gift of Mrs. W. H. Whitley, this chair having been made by Hessian soldiers who settled in Winchester, Va., after the Revolution. The

Executive Board of the Kentucky Society, D. A. R., has presented to the Library a walnut display table, in honor of their presiding officer, Mrs. Moore.

The library, which has been constructed to give permanent repository to these treasures along with the already valuable collection of genealogical and historical books of the Tavern Library, is on the level of the Memorial Tavern Garden which slopes down to nearby Houston Creek.

Duncan Tavern was built prior to 1788 by Major Joseph Duncan, Revolutionary officer. It holds great charm for persons interested in authentic restoration. This restoration has been accomplished by the Kentucky Daughters and now, as in the late 18th century, it reflects gracious hospitality. Many pioneers stopped there on their trek westward and as a county seat, Paris attracted many, for there was much litigation in those days concerning land grants.

Among its distinguished guests of the earlier days were Daniel Boone, first Representative of Bourbon County in the Virginia Assembly; Michael Stoner, pioneer and companion of Boone; Simon Kenton,



DUNCAN TAVERN, PARIS, KY., STATE HEADQUARTERS OF KENTUCKY D. A. R.

whose marriage license is filed in the Bourbon County Court House; John Edwards, one of the two first U. S. Senators; James Garrard, twice elected Governor of Kentucky (2nd and 3rd administrations); Col. James Smith, the first white man to explore western Kentucky; and Col. John Floyd, who marked a tree in 1776 to establish a military colonial grant to Walter Stewart of Virginia at a place where Paris stands today.

Duncan Tavern first went under the sign of "The Goddess of Liberty." It stands three stories high and contains 17 rooms. It is built of native stone and its stone fireplaces, massive beams and elegant hand carving give mute testimony to the skill of the artisan builders of the 18th century. The third floor has a large central hall, with fan window. The hall separates two enormous bedrooms and here it is that the traditional ghost is supposed to stalk. Throughout the Tavern are antique locks, some made in England. A secret hiding place behind a panel in one of the presses adds its charm. Beneath the house is a great cellar fitted up with an immense fireplace and it is believed that the bar, billiard rooms and first kitchens were located here.

The restored Tavern has been dedicated to the memory of Mary Desha, a Kentucky woman, who was one of the four founders of the N. S. D. A. R.

To briefly narrate the story of the restoration of Duncan Tavern would be to relate the vision and efforts of that loyal group of women who comprise the membership of the Kentucky Society D. A. R. In a movement initiated by Mrs. Ardery, supported by Mrs. Wallis, who was at that time State Regent, Mrs. Keene Arnold, then Vice President General from Kentucky, Mrs. G. Bright Hawes, then State Regent elect, and Mrs. Thomas G. Prewitt, the local Jemima Johnson Chapter Regent, the city of Paris consented to deed the property as a tax-free gift to the Kentucky Society with the provision that it be restored and maintained as a shrine. The Bourbon Fiscal Court contributed \$2,000 toward the expenses of reconditioning.

It is an historic city block on which it stands, for just across the street William McGuffey taught school from his famous readers, then written in long hand. Two doors away the first church, built 1787 by the Presbyterians, stands, and a short distance away on the same street was the first post office, once the home of the Hon. Robert Trimble, member of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1826.

It was on June 15, 1940, at a specially-called, one-day State Conference, presided over by Mrs. Wallis, that the Tavern was unanimously accepted by the State Society. A certain indebtedness was accepted and the bonds representing the indebtedness were burned in 1946 at the Golden Jubilee State Conference held in Louisville, and presided over by Mrs. Russell, State Regent. The building was then debt free and the objectives from that time on would be maintenance and restoration. This continued under the administration of Dr. Jones and is continuing under the leadership of Mrs. Moore. Mrs. Ardery was the first chairman of restoration and of the board of directors. Mrs. Davis has continued as chairman of the furnishings following the brief chairmanship of Mrs. Charlton Alexander.

The garden at the Tavern is skillfully cared for by Mrs. Wallis and her committee. There is a long range garden plan which has been drawn by the well known landscape architect, Mr. Henry Fletcher Kenney, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Garden Ledger will record the names of the patriots of World War II and will rest as a permanent memorial to those heroes of more recent years.

Duncan Tavern is a definite point of interest for travelers in the fair Commonwealth, with the genial hostess, Mrs. W. W. Judy, there to welcome the guests. More than 160 years have come and gone since Major Duncan stood there to welcome his guests who came with news from back in the mother States, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, etc., and who passed on with a vision of new lands to the west where fresh opportunity awaited the pioneer. But now, as then, the welcome to you who may go that way will be warm and sincere.

Molly Pitcher was the first woman to use powder for anything but her own nose.

—The late Senator J. Melville Broughton.

# Shareholders in America

BY NANCY ROBINSON

*Director, Women's Activities, U. S. Savings Bonds Division*

THE dollar is in our front line of defense. That does not mean just the Government's dollar, though how that is spent is fundamental to our security. But as foot soldiers make up an Army, so private dollars unite to create a bulwark against inflation, to preserve our nation's financial stability.

This is an important objective to the women of America, who have found expression for their belief in country-wide support of the United States Savings Bonds campaigns, and in year-round, systematic purchases. The Daughters of the American Revolution, with their emphasis on patriotism and recognition of thrift as one of the simple, homely virtues of the Founding Fathers, are naturally in the forefront of organizations whose members, both personally and through group action, work for universal Bond ownership.

Loyal as every good citizen is to this constructive national program, it is well for us occasionally to take a fresh view of it. There are many reasons, both patriotic and personal, why regular Savings Bonds purchase should be a basic factor of any American citizen's investment policy.

First—for we all put our country first—what is the service to the United States of America? Although we all understand that it is the tax program to which the Government must look for its major income, the raising of funds is one purpose. But beyond that is the influence on the national economy. To quote the recent Policy Statement issued by the Council for Economic Development, "an effective Savings Bonds program is a necessary corollary to the tax program."

The purchase of Savings Bonds withdraws funds which might be spent for luxury or unnecessary articles. Thus they not only bring in money to the government, but their purchase helps keep prices from rising. Inflation, as we all know, can defeat our whole effort for national stability and a firm program on defense. Unfortunately, prices driven up by hoarding or buying of

non-essentials raise all prices, whether for food, clothing, housing supplies or much-needed Army airplanes. Savings Bonds are a first line of defense in holding back the dread force of inflation, with its immediate economic threat against individual security, then family security and then that of the nation.

Also of importance is the fact that an increase in the number of those holding U. S. Securities increases the "shareholders in America." Communism, a plant of dark growth, does not thrive in the sunny atmosphere of sound financial investment, even very modest investment. Each Bond holder has a stake in America; he also has a stake in the future, for his country has only borrowed his money and will return it with interest ten years hence.

To broaden the base of the public debt also decreases Government borrowing from banks, an inflationary process. The more U. S. Savings Bonds are bought, the more "bank money" is left available for investment in productive private enterprise. The money will be secured—the Treasury must carry out the mandate of Congress and raise it, to pay the bills. Savings Bonds not only supplement good dividend-paying stocks; they protect them by preventing the siphoning off of larger sums into government loans.

All these are important considerations to the woman who wants to help her country keep stable, resist inflation, prepare for adequate defense, encourage private industry. But there is another factor to be considered in planning any woman's individual investment program. That is—the woman herself. U. S. Savings Bonds are the cornerstone of many a thrifty professional woman's plan for future independence, and of the investments of many who now have an independent income.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have endorsed the systematic saving of the Bonds program. For those on salary, the Payroll Savings Plan is the ideal "painless" method. While living on her basic



income, the business woman is laying aside a set proportion of her salary, to come back to her in the future, \$4 for each \$3 invested. The Bond-a-Month plan, providing for deduction from balance on hand by banks which do the bookkeeping and make out the Bonds without charge, is equally systematic and effortless. With both, laying aside a Bond a month now provides a check-a-month annuity ten years hence. For those whose savings begin to return in the 1951 maturities, re-investment of all or a part of the checks will guarantee an even larger annuity at the end of the next decade.

There is no more direct anti-inflationary effort that we can make than to buy Savings Bonds to stop in motion that spending force at the time that we are having to take commodities out of the market and put them into defensive machinery, thereby creating scarcities. There is no more direct effort that we can make, ladies, in preserving the integrity of our currency than to take that step. And at the same time we would be inculcating in the hearts of the people to whom we sell Bonds, the people we encourage to buy Bonds, a sense of thrift and frugality that is vital in our land. We must remember that it was the funds from someone's thrift that gave us the capital with which we built this great United States of ours, built our steel mills, our oil industry, our railroads. All the wonderful progress that we have made in this great country of ours has come about as a result of someone's thrift.

We know that we can tuck away \$75 and have it worth seventy-five of the dollars of 1961, or we can buy a Savings Bond, and have it return one hundred of the 1961 dollars. Which appeals most to the thrifty woman, conscious that she will be ten years older by that time, and so that much more dependent on regular and riskless income?

While the United States Treasury stands, its securities remain what Mr. W. H. Neal, banker of Winston-Salem, N. C., has publicly declared them: "The best-paying riskless investment in the world."

Alexander Hamilton, in the troubled days of post-war struggle to establish the credit of the young nation, said in his historic first Report to the Congress, "Those who are most commonly creditors of a nation are, generally speaking, enlightened men." Today we add, "Enlightened women," for

all of us are proud of the patriotic investment made by women, individually and through their organizations, in United States Savings Bonds.

And to the words of the first Secretary of the Treasury is added the contemporary voice of the Council for Economic Development, whose non-Government members include famous industrial leaders and economists. Headed "Economic Policy for Re-Armament," the CED's recent Report states, "The savings bond program is the natural vehicle to promote savings. . . . The sales campaign should bring home to the American people their opportunity to support the national effort for freedom and security. . . . The Savings Bond program is an essential part of the total stabilization plan. Payroll deductions for savings bonds should again be a main reliance for a continuing flow of savings into the Treasury."

A final word to you, who, as American women, are members of the now numerically-largest sex; of the sex which controls an enormous part of the national wealth, inheriting over 70%, owning a majority of the stocks and 80% of the life insurance, spending, as economists estimate, between 70% and 80% of each family dollar.

This increasing financial responsibility will place upon you more and more responsibility for overcoming inflationary pressures and making your country more economically stable. Forgetting the personal profit, for in time of need we would all gladly give our money to help our country—or lend it at no interest at all—you can contribute, through your saved dollars, to this "national effort for freedom and security."

The D.A.R. as an organization has solidly supported the Bond-a-Member Plan, which pledges each member to the purchase of at least one Bond, in as large a denomination as possible, during the year—this in addition to regular, systematic purchases. Each Chapter is urged also to hold one meeting annually devoted to the theme of a Stable Economy in the U. S. A. Savings Bonds as a part of the allover investment picture will be mentioned by bankers and economists or other speakers on such a program.

Certainly, too, as each day brings new and disturbing intelligence of world affairs—affairs into which our beloved country is inevitably drawn in defense of our

(Continued on page 34)

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# Meadow Garden

BY GLADYS BUCKNER

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, is proud to count among her honored reminders of the past Meadow Garden, the home of George Walton, one of the three Georgia Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

George Walton, born in Virginia, orphaned and apprenticed as a carpenter, came to Savannah, Georgia, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of thirty-four years.



An ardent patriot, his name is listed among the Liberty Boys of 1775. He became a colonel in the Revolution, was wounded and held prisoner by the British, who would not exchange him for an officer lower in rank than a general because he had signed the Declaration.

Following the war he was prominent politically. He was twice Governor of Georgia, a United States Senator, and six times he was a Representative in Congress. He became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia and four times he served as Judge of the Superior Court of Georgia.

He built Meadow Garden about 1780 on

a level, 200-acre meadow, a stretch of land which at that time was a mile and a half from Augusta, a town of about 250 houses and 1,100 people. Meadow Garden, a modest frame house surrounded by a grove of mulberry trees which he had planted, consisted of a story and a half and a basement with a wide kitchen chimney. He filled it with books and welcomed to it many prominent figures of the day, including George Washington, when he visited Augusta in 1791.

At Meadow Garden on February 2, 1804, George Walton died and through its portals he was carried on his last journey. His ashes lie buried under the Signers' Monument in front of the Courthouse on Augusta's Greene Street.

In 1825 LaFayette trod the long brick walk leading to Meadow Garden's hospitable front door on a visit of respect to Dorothy Camber Walton, the widow of the famous patriot.

Eventually, Mrs. Walton removed to Florida to be with her son, George Walton, Jr., who became Secretary for East Florida; and Meadow Garden, as the years passed, fell into disrepair. Most of the 200-acre farm was absorbed by the industry of a growing city and the quiet farmhouse became hedged in with a canal at its back door and industrial plants at its front door.

It was then that the loyalty and zeal of Mrs. Harriet Gould Jefferies, a charter member of the Augusta Chapter of N.S.D.A.R., was aroused. Through her efforts, other members of the National Society became interested, and Meadow Garden was bought for the sum of \$2,000. The Augusta Chapter, with the help of generous friends, spent an equal amount and restored it to its former state without altering the original model. The task of restoration was completed in 1901 and since that day the Augusta Chapter with the assistance of other Georgia Chapters has borne the expense of its upkeep.

Today, under the able leadership of Mrs. L. V. Stone, local member of the Augusta Chapter and State Chairman for Meadow Garden, it is an interesting place to visit with its many museum pieces. Each of its





eight rooms with the original wide board floors, as well as the basement kitchen, contains treasured possessions, among them three pieces of a beautiful white and gold dinner set formerly owned by Dorothy Walton and a lovely old quilt that she herself made while living at Meadow Garden.

One wall of the back parlor is dedicated

to the Presidents General, N. S. D. A. R., who have at some time visited the old place. The photographs of nine such officers now adorn this wall. During her term of office the President General's photograph occupies a place of honor on the mantel of the main parlor.

The public has the privilege of visiting Meadow Garden one day in each week and at other times by appointment.

It is the purpose of the Augusta Chapter to have an architect make a detailed drawing of the historic home, and, too, the chapter plans to purchase an adjoining lot which formerly belonged to the original estate. On the enlarged grounds a real old Colonial garden will blossom. Here the visitor will be oblivious to the hum of nearby traffic as he listens to the hum of bees among sweet pinks and moss roses and smells the fragrance of lavender and rosemary. Here he can truly envision the past as he rests in the shade of a mulberry tree that no doubt George Walton himself planted.

## The Mission of the United States Navy in Peace and War

(Continued from page 13)

The Korean war must not obscure the important work of our Navy in other parts of the world. The U. S. Navy's Sixth Fleet stands guard in the Mediterranean, always alert to the possibilities of further aggression. Its presence in this decisive sea is eloquent evidence of our Navy's peacetime role. I am reminded of the recent remarks of a young Cyprian fisherman who, standing on the waterfront at Famagousta, Cyprus, and watching the neat grey ships of the Sixth Fleet steaming into the harbor, asked one of our naval officers nearby if he could volunteer his special knowledge of those waters to our Navy. When asked why, his reply was, "I want to help your Navy all I can. As long as the Sixth Fleet sails the Mediterranean, I, too, will be free to sail it!"

The Korean war, the successful conclusion of which was inevitable and imminent, illustrates once and for all the need for a

balanced and adequate team of fighting forces in these trying times. The Navy must maintain ready and instantly mobile the necessary combat ships and merchant shipping to proceed to any contested area in the world to land the necessary Marine divisions with their equipment, to support them with the supplies of war, to protect them with our guns from the surface of the sea and to provide them with air strength overhead. At the same time, as a part of the overall balanced forces of our country, we must have a well-equipped, well-trained Army of sufficient size. We must also have the world's best air force capable of striking at the enemy's power anywhere in the world on a moment's notice.

If we remain strong and do not again allow our fighting strength to be dissipated, we may convince the forces of aggression that we intend to fight for and win any contest which threatens our way of life.

*Happiness is not the end of life; character is.—H.W. Beecher.*

# Freedoms Foundation Conducting \$100,000 Awards Program in 1951

**To Encourage and Reward Americans in All Walks of Life  
for Their Efforts to Preserve and Extend Our  
Heritage of Freedom and the Way of  
Life Which Makes It Possible**

BY M. C. FAUGHT

IN the rough interior of a huge barn, on a Colonial farm adjacent to the historic park at Valley Forge, is being accumulated one of the most unique "libraries" on Freedom ever gathered together.

This material has thousands of authors who could be described only as the American people; because from all over the nation material is being sent daily to Freedoms Foundation by people in all walks of life who are thus nominating their own or a neighbor's efforts to "speak up for freedom" as they see it. The material runs the full gamut of ways and means whereby, through word or deed, people can express their beliefs in and concepts of our American way of life—in sermons, songs, speeches, articles, pictures, publications, films or group undertakings.

Here is how this phenomenon came about:

The Freedoms Foundation came into being in 1949 for the sole purpose of providing an awards program to encourage all citizens, no matter who or where, better to understand, value, and preserve our Freedom. In so doing the Foundation is dedicated to the simple principle that Freedom belongs to *all* of the people and that only by the thoughts and acts of their everyday lives can the American people preserve and extend that Freedom.

As a means to action the Foundation is this year offering \$100,000 in monetary awards, plus Honor Medals and Certificates of Merit. These are divided into 18 categories of awards in which nominations may be made, as follows:

Advertising Campaigns, Single Cartoons, Cartoon Strips, College Commencement

Addresses, Community Programs by Boys' and/or Girls' Clubs, Community Programs by Men's and/or Women's Clubs, Company Employee Publications, Editorials, General Category, High School Commencement Addresses, Magazine Articles, 16mm Motion Pictures, 33mm Motion Pictures, Photographs, with Captions, Public Addresses, Radio Programs, Sermons, and Union Publications.

## *Participation by D. A. R. Members*

As is apparent from the above list, many of the categories encompass activities in which D. A. R. members, as individuals or groups, are engaged. It would be most desirable and appropriate, therefore, for the members to submit materials of their own or of others, in the Freedoms Foundation Program for 1951. Not only do D. A. R. members make frequent speeches, and prepare written material on fundamentals of our American concept, but they are intimately acquainted with many current efforts in this field.

By nomination of such materials for Freedoms Foundation Awards the process of bringing the best in such expression to widespread attention and recognition is thereby enhanced.

## *The Awards Jury*

All Freedoms Foundation Awards are made on the basis of selection by an independent Awards Jury composed of 21 distinguished Americans. Approximately one-third of this Jury is made up of State Supreme Court Justices, and the balance selected from among the heads of national

*(Continued on page 48)*

# The True Molly Pitcher

BY THOMAS G. ABBOTT

STUDENTS of early American history frequently remark on the wide discrepancies found in the accounts of sundry historians dealing with outstanding events in Colonial days, or in portraying the lives and personalities of our Founding Fathers and Mothers. Perhaps one of the most improperly told tales is the gloriously meteoric ascendancy of Molly Pitcher; how she won the unusual sobriquet, and how her valiant determination stemmed the fast-ebbing tide at the Battle of Monmouth.

"Molly Pitcher" is, to be sure, a cherished name in American history, being virtually a household word among patriots across the land. However, the simple facts of this great woman's rise have been so garbled and colored that today she takes on stature ranging anywhere from Joan of Arc to Annie Oakley. Therefore, in the name of accuracy, let us for once and all correctly mirror her great courage, her high resolve and, (if a mere male can so state), her very feminine trait of wanting to pitch in and help her husband in the face of peril.

Born Mary Ludwig at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, "Molly" grew up through an undistinguished, if not uneventful, girlhood. So undistinguished in fact that about all we know of this phase of her existence is that she married a hometown boy named Hays sometime along about the start of the Revolution. We also know that Hays enlisted as a gunner in Proctor's Artillery on December 1, 1775.

Subsequent history of the young couple over the following two and a half years remains vague. Presumably, though, we can assume that Mary was by her husband's side from time to time in the field—a custom which prevailed back in the days when it took more than a War Department to separate devoted husbands and wives.

Thus it came about that Mistress Hays, among many other spouses, was on the scene at the start of the all important engagement which sounded the death knell to British hopes on this continent.

The battle was joined on Sunday, June 29, 1778, a day which was to be one of the

most sweltering days ever recorded in New Jersey. As the sun mounted blazing in cloudless skies the heat of battle rose in direct ratio to the temperature. By mid-morning soldiers of both sides were drenched with perspiration and parched with thirst. Canteens were bone-dry, yet the fighting was of such intensity that time could not be spared to replenish the water supply. Which is where Mary Hays became "Molly Pitcher" forevermore.

Once more with characteristic femininity (again I say it), she saw a grave need and, heedless of the unceasing hail of shot and shell, she made repeated trips to a nearby spring to bring cool water to the men of her husband's battery. For the purpose she used a large porcelain pitcher, which was a familiar utensil back in that pre-plumbing era.

The nickname follows the old American tradition of applying humorous titles to things we love and appreciate best.

The rest is rather garble-proof. Upon her return from one of the countless trips to the spring she found that her husband had been sorely wounded and was unable to perform his duties with the ramrod, which meant that the entire battery would have to retire from action, and the battle would be lost.

"Molly" arrived back, brimming pitcher in hand, simultaneously with the order to retreat. But, knowing how to load a cannon as well as any man in the battery, she picked up her husband's fallen ramrod and proceeded to slam home a charge of powder and shot. When the gun went off, the big boom not only countermanded the order to retire, but instilled fresh determination in her husband's battery mates which would not be denied.

From water-carrier to deciding influence in a battle—if not an entire war—in one swift step, was Mary "Molly Pitcher" Hays' epic accomplishment. On that hot summer's day, first from tenderness, then out of one of woman's noblest functions, being a helpmate, this handsome Pennsylvania girl soared to heights beyond the farthest star.

*(Continued on page 34)*

# Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School

BY NELL W. FALLAW

**T**WENTY MINUTES up the Huntsville Highway from Guntersville, a native rock pillar at a paved turnoff road bears the single sign: "Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School, 7 miles." Most of the miles are winding but the road is vastly improved today over what it was in 1923 when the Alabama Society Daughters of the American Revolution selected this isolated spot to found a school.



MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH

For whom the Kate Duncan Smith School was named. She served as a Vice President General and was an Honorary Vice President General until her death July 20, 1934. First State Regent of Alabama, 1898-1907, she organized the General Sumter Chapter at Birmingham in 1895 and the Old Elyton Chapter there in 1913.

Their reason, however, was not just the mountain's remoteness, but after visiting various communities, they decided Gunter Mountain's thick population needed their educational aid more than any other locality in the State. Its two-teacher school had four run-down rooms, crowded with 100 pupils. Health was poor on the mountain, due to improper diet—for few families

knew best how to use their land, and fewer still cooked and served well-balanced meals.

The Alabama Society, desiring to carry out one of the objectives of the National Society, namely, Education, in 1906, at their Eighth State Conference, adopted a resolution which read: "Whereas, the honor and welfare of our country demands the children be trained in the knowledge and practice of pure and noble citizenship, and whereas, this matter is not adequately provided in the present curriculum of the schools, therefore, be it Resolved that this Conference adopt measures to secure greater patriotism throughout the State."

The slogan of the 1915 State Conference was the establishment of a D. A. R. school. And, in 1919, Mrs. Aurora P. McClellan, State Regent of Alabama, recommended: "That a fund be raised by voluntary offerings to purchase a location for the founding of a school for mountain children." At the time, many rural schools had yearly terms of five or six months. At this Conference it was also decided unanimously to name the school "Kate Duncan Smith", honoring Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, State Regent for ten years, Vice President General and Honorary Vice President General—known and loved not only by Alabamians, but throughout the country.

The Committee appointed to locate the school looks back now with amazement that they could survive the roughness of the roads and the primitiveness of regions visited; but they recall with pleasure the hospitality of the people, the offers of land, and the pleas for the school. They tell of planning to visit Grant (where the school was finally located) and of the downfall of rain which held them at home, how when they arrived the next day, they learned that 2,000 people had gathered despite the weather to greet them and had brought abundant food for the day. Not only had the people brought food but a grant of 100 acres of land on which to locate the school. Members of the Committee appointed to select the location for the school who are still with us and who have contributed to this article are Mesdames Samuel L. Earle,



PENNSYLVANIA LOG LIBRARY

J. V. Allen, A. A. Adams and John A. Lusk.

The need for such a school as the D. A. R. had planned was great, because the people, of Anglo-Saxon descent who had migrated from the Carolinas after the Revolutionary War, were isolated by lack of roads. Lawlessness was rife, there were no doctors, no sanitation. Farming, the chief occupation, brought a scanty living.

The change wrought under the influence of Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School is very obvious today and the mountain folk are grateful to the D. A. R. for facilities unsurpassed by any rural section in the land. Operated under the Marshall County School System which pays its teachers, the "D. A. R. School" is a source of pride to the whole Tennessee Valley area.

The school occupies 200 acres of land, including its 92-acre farm, of which 55 acres are in cultivation. Its 600 pupils range from the first grade through high school, all sharing the same facilities like a great big happy family. Their greatest gain from the school besides basic education is training in vocational agriculture, home economics and health. Last year a Commercial course was added, which is filling a great need.

Besides growing some of the food served in the school's modern lunchroom, and producing cotton, corn and livestock, the farm is a laboratory where Future Farmers of America under the Vocational Agriculture teacher learn how to handle land they will some day use to produce a good living. "Learn by doing," is the theme of Vocational Agriculture, so the boys with the teachers help plan, plant and harvest the crops, besides carrying out home projects on their own farms. In one recent year 42 completed projects—such as growing corn, cotton, peanuts, hogs, orchards, truck crops and bees—netted the young farmers \$2,951. Shop work also teaches them to use the tools in wood work and machinery

shops on their farms. They learn to repair farm tools and machinery.

No other High School in the State has a Home Economics "Practice Cottage," where the girls actually live and keep house as a part of their course. Four girls at a time spend a month in the cottage, each serving one week as a cook, assistant cook, housekeeper and hostess. The school garden and school canned foods (400 quarts of fruits and vegetables a year) provide them meals at less than 20 cents each, while the experience of planning, cooking, serving, entertaining guests, handling laundry and cleaning rooms is priceless.

"Better Homes for Gunter Mountain" is the long-time goal of the Home Economics Department. Because the percentage of clothing made at home is so much greater on Gunter Mountain than in most communities and because most mountain mothers have little time or talent for sewing, the clothing home project is an ever popular one. The girls plan and carry out this type of project, using largely the rummage that you send in place of new material. This gives them an incentive and purpose that can hardly be matched in most rural high schools. For weeks before the Junior-Senior Banquet, the girls are busy searching the rummage for material for evening dresses and making the necessary fittings and alterations.

Living conditions for the teachers are very good as nice homes, all furnished by the school in order to get outstanding teachers and uphold high educational standards are available. Like all of the school buildings, these are provided as gifts from State Societies or individual D. A. R. members. A good many of the buildings are built of stone from the school's own quarry. Much



ELEMENTARY STUDENTS RETURNING TO THE MAIN BUILDING AFTER HAVING HAD LUNCH IN THE HELEN POUCH LUNCHROOM AT KATE DUNCAN SMITH D.A.R. SCHOOL



of the lumber that has gone into the different buildings was cut from the school property which has made our buildings cheaper, while we were educating the people on the correct cutting of the forests.

Besides the main classroom building, which has been enlarged time and time again, to its present size, the group of buildings includes the gymnasium, library, lunchroom, vocational building, health house, primary unit and water tower, designed as if it may some day hold a set of cathedral chimes.

Oldest in service of the school's faculty is the full-time registered nurse, a graduate of Johns Hopkins. She lives in the "Health House", which serves the community as a sort of clinic, there being no resident doctor on the Mountain. Her days are spent in the two-cot hospital room where the pupils get intensive health training and needed treatment.

She has stemmed many a cold epidemic by having all coughs and sneezes reported promptly to her, and putting hospital masks on victims for the colds' duration. She laughingly confesses her surprise that they wear them all day so cheerfully and faithfully. Her tireless pursuit of D. A. R. scholars' health takes her regularly into the pupils' homes and her influence for improvement has been felt all over the Mountain. By now the people have all come to trust her and welcome her visits. Often she is called to administer first-aid in case of a farm accident.

The D. A. R. pays all of the salary of the nurse and music teacher and supple-

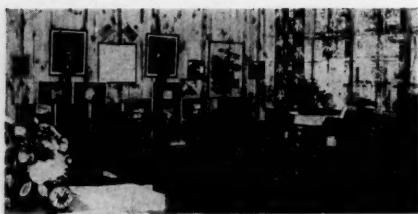


ments the salaries of a number of the other teachers, as many perform duties that are not required of the average teacher. The full-time services of several workers are needed but these would have to be paid by the D. A. R. and so far we do not have the funds to supply these workers.

The town of Grant shows the effect of being neighbor to the School. It is now incorporated with a Mayor and Aldermen. The houses are neatly painted, as are the homes on the Mountain—many have been built by our students. A paved road leads to the County Seat. Farming has improved, so one of the dreams of the late Mr. Samuel L. Earle, the most loyal friend the School has had, has been realized, that the people of Gunter Mountain be trained to live comfortably at home.

In 1940, a high school senior wrote: "Before the D. A. R. came, the greater part





INTERIOR OF PRIMARY ROOM

of the mountain people could neither read nor write. People from other parts of the State had a bad opinion of us, thinking us backward, mean and inferior. The D. A. R. School marked the beginning of an industrial and mental revolution atop this once illiterate mountain. Even as the school grew and developed, so have the people surrounding it. Sometimes I try to imagine just where the people of this community would have been today had it not been for this wonderful school. It is not a pleasant thought. To me the D. A. R. School means a good safe stepping stone by which I can stand on a level with other high school graduates of America, and a little higher than my parents and grandparents."

Paying high tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution for their outstanding work at the school, Principal John P. Tyson calls attention to the splendid accomplishments but points out that "there is much left to do." He declares, "We are not in competition with anything except ignorance and poverty . . .

"So long as children are deprived of

medical care, because it is against their parents' religious beliefs; so long as mountain girls and boys continue to marry at the early ages of 15, 16 and 17; so long as some children sleep on pallets in the corner and live in houses with dirt floors; so long as children suffer from malnutrition; so long as there is a single man or woman on the mountain who cannot read and write; I say so long as any of these conditions exist there is much work for you Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School."

This is your School, Kate Duncan Smith, the result of vision and love of mankind, the growth of a desire to help those less fortunate, the promise of greater influence and usefulness. You are invited to come at any time to see for yourselves the beautiful campus, the row of neat and well kept buildings, the eager and bright faced pupils, the grateful mountain people, the loyal teachers, the view from the mountain over the lovely valley below. One visit will convince you that one of the greatest works of the Daughters of the American Revolution is with schools, and young Americans.



MRS. PATTON SPEAKING AT 1950 PROGRAM

Each and every man ought to interest himself in public affairs. There is no happiness in mere dollars. After they are acquired, one can use but a very moderate amount. It is given a man to eat so much, to wear so much, and to have so much shelter, and more he cannot use. When money has supplied these, its mission, so far as the individual is concerned, is fulfilled, and man must look still further and higher. It is only in wide public affairs, where money is a moving force toward the general welfare, that the possessor of it can possibly find pleasure, and that only in constantly doing more. The greatest good a man can do is to cultivate himself, develop his powers, in order that he may be of greater service to humanity.—MARSHALL FIELD.



# St. Mary's School for Indian Girls

BY GRACE BARNETT WRENN

WISHING to acquaint myself as thoroughly as possible with the work of the American Indians Committee, to which I had been recently appointed to serve as State Chairman for the District of Columbia, I combined a pleasure trip to Yellowstone Park with a visit to St. Mary's High School for Indian Girls at Springfield, South Dakota. Our National Society has authorized financial support for this school and for Bacone College, Bacone, Oklahoma.

Mrs. James B. Vaughn, D. A. R. Adviser for St. Mary's, undaunted by the lateness of my 1 a.m. train arrival at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was waiting, bright and alert in the lobby of our hotel, enthusiastically ready to answer all of my questions and to complete our plans for the next day's 100-mile motor trip to the school.

Our first impressions are usually lasting, and my feelings as we approached St. Mary's were a sense of peace and quiet and a realization that here was not only a school, but also a home and a haven for the far too few of our Indian girls. The property is beautifully located on high land, a short distance from the banks of the Missouri

River separating South Dakota and Nebraska. The school, started in 1873, prior to the admission of South Dakota to the Union, is under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, but girls of all denominations are accepted. It is the only accredited high school for Indian girls exclusively in the United States. The students, of full or part Indian parentage, come from the various States, from reservations and towns, and are selected on the basis of character, ambition and scholastic attainment.

It was regretted that Miss Bernice Holland, Headmistress of the school, was absent on the day of our visit. However, Mrs. Vaughn proved to be an excellent guide and knew every part of the buildings which I could readily see are filled to capacity with the school's present enrollment of only 59 students.

The plant consists of a two-story and basement chalk stone main building, a caretaker's cottage, laundry and the Home Management House. The kitchen and dining room occupy the basement of the main building, and I was happy to learn that various D. A. R. members had contributed



ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, S. DAK.



GLEE CLUB IN CEREMONIAL DRESS OF ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL, S. DAK.

towards the purchase of the new chairs and the attractive formica-topped dining table. The two upper floors are used as dormitories, chapel, class rooms, office and library. Here the spirit of "make do" is demonstrated by the conversion of orange crates into bookcases. Ingenuity is again evidenced in the dormitories where orange crates serve as tables and cupboards.

The seniors, chaperoned by the Directress, live in and take turns in supervision of the Home Management House, a completely-equipped modern cottage where, in addition to the regular academic course, they receive practical training in home economics. The girls are taught also to make their own clothes and to make the necessary alterations on the clothing contributed by the friends of the school. With the exception of the duties performed by

Driving Hawk, the caretaker, and his wife, all of the work of the school is done by the girls who grow and can vegetables and fruit for winter use, cook and clean. I was told that after graduation nearly all of the girls either enter hospitals for training as nurses or institutions of higher education. I was pleased to learn also that each year Mrs. Vaughn has given personally a D. A. R. good citizenship medal to the most deserving senior. The 1950 medal was awarded to Virginia Driving Hawk, granddaughter of the caretaker.

What a pity that lack of funds and facilities prevents the enrollment of the long list of waiting applicants to St. Mary's and what an opportunity for the D. A. R. to continue, and to increase its efforts towards the training and education of our First Americans.

### Shareholders In America

(Continued from page 24)

national integrity—the Daughters will be leaders in spreading the gospel of Savings Bonds as an economic weapon and a patriotic support of basic American principles. Each one will, we know, do her share, by purchase of her own Bonds and by encouraging the purchases of others. For the coming year, the watchwords of Bond workers are *Peace, Security*: Peace to our country, security of all within its borders.

The ideal is one with that to which the Daughters of the American Revolution are dedicated. They will, individually and as a patriotic organization, *Buy Bonds!*

### The True Molly Pitcher

(Continued from page 28)

Following the victory at Monmouth, Cannonier Hays was invalidated home to Carlisle, where Mary devotedly cared for him until his death some months later. Several years later, in 1792, she married another Revolutionary hero, George McCauley, who had been a close friend of her first husband.

Outliving her second husband by a span of years, Mary "Molly Pitcher" Hays McCauley died on January 22, 1832. She was buried with full Military Honors at Carlisle, where a monument marks the memory of one of God's greatest gifts to mankind—a patriotic American woman!

# The Story of Our Magazine

BY GERTRUDE CARRAWAY

WITHIN less than two years after organization of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on October 11, 1890, a Magazine was started to help publicize the objectives, missions and projects of the group of patriotic women banded together through a common heritage for historical, educational and patriotic purposes. Today it likely ranks as the oldest periodical of its kind in the world.

Following the first Continental Congress held on February 22, 1892, in Washington, the Society, on May 7, 1892, authorized publication of a magazine to be the medium of reporting the "proceedings of the Continental Congress and, monthly, the reports of the minutes of the Board of Management." It was established as an economy measure, since it was less expensive than transmitting the information as third-class matter.

Called "The American Monthly," this official organ was first issued in July, 1892, only 20 months after the formation of the Society. It was published under this name until April, 1913, when it became "The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine."

The first editor was Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the Society. She was succeeded by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, "Little Mother" of the Society and Honorary Chaplain General, who was paid a salary of \$1,000 a year.

At first the publication was printed at New York, then at Harrisburg, Pa. A Mr. Wilson then became publisher, and it was again printed in New York City. In 1917 it was printed by the J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia. After six years the printing contract was awarded to the J. B. Lyon Company, of Albany, N. Y., which printed fourteen issues. Since December, 1924, the Magazine has been printed by Judd and Detweiler, Inc., of Washington.

In the beginning there was no National Committee Chairman for the Magazine, but there was a paid business manager. Miss Lillian Lockwood handled the financial side for some time, and was followed by Miss Minnie Mickleby. This position was later discontinued.

Mrs. Lyman B. Swormstedt was the first Magazine Chairman, and succeeding her in this position in turn were Miss Florence G. Finch, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, Mrs. Charles W. Nash, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, Mrs. James F. Donahue and Mrs. Jean J. Labat, who served 1933-35.

Meantime, the third editor of the Magazine was Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, who assumed the post in July, 1900, and held it until her death in 1912. Succeeding her in turn were Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey and Miss Eliza Olver Denniston.

During 1915 Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln became the editor but resigned in November of that year. Miss Mary R. Wilcox resigned after serving as editor for two months, and was followed by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Miss Lincoln was elected as Magazine editor by the Continental Congress during April, 1917. The one-year term was then extended to three years and made appointive instead of elective.

For 18 years Miss Lincoln served as editor, being reappointed at the close of each of her three-year terms during that long period. She died August 31, 1935.

Mrs. Edgar F. Puryear had been appointed in 1935 as National Magazine Chairman. For a time she also held the position as Director of Advertising. After the death of Miss Lincoln she was named managing editor, beginning with the July issue in 1936.

With the November issue of 1937 Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes became Magazine editor. The next month the name of the publication was changed to "National Historical Magazine."

There was no National Magazine Chairman from then until 1938 when Mrs. Victor Abbot Binford was appointed. Upon the resignation of Mrs. Keyes as editor, there was no editor from the January, 1940, issue for some time. That March Mrs. Binford and Miss Florence S. Berryman became editorial advisers, serving through the May issue of 1941.

*(Continued on page 72)*

# Book Reviews

BY FRANCES MARSH TOWNER

**BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.** (The Secret History of the Cold War.)—by Ellis M. Zacharias.

Rear Admiral Ellis Zacharias, U. S. N., Retired, America's greatest expert in the line of Intelligence, in collaboration with Ladislav Farago, in his book, "Behind Closed Doors," reports inside facts which have never before been published on just what has been going on behind the Iron Curtain. Based upon absolutely true facts and data obtained from secret documents and interviews, the Admiral proves that this serious condition of affairs will come to a climax at the end of Stalin's fifty-year plan.

The vast Soviet Union has been ordered to prepare itself for a showdown with the United States. Such a Third World War is likely to take place between the summer of 1952 and the fall of 1956, or sooner if necessary, and terrible and tragic as it will be, it may come, as the Soviets claim, as a move of great desperation on the part of the United States in order to avert a grave depression or to turn that depression into prosperity.

This decision was reached in 1948 at the request of Stalin and the Bolsheviks were at once ordered to gear themselves for a showdown. As a result, Russia is making great expenditures on armament and national security.

Admiral Zacharias lifts the curtain of secrecy which has been clamped down on international diplomacy and he brings out into the open just what is going on. His statements are all based on authentic documents which have been put together by trained analysts and thereby a vast amount of information has been made available to the American people. In spite of facts and figures, the people in our country continue to remain in a state of apathy and refuse to believe that any such catastrophe can be brought about.

This next war will not be a fight against destitution but will be a hard fought one for the survival of democracy. Russia at present has tremendous undersea power for

her Red submarine fleet is now estimated at no less than 200 units and she may have over 400. Experts consider a fleet of 300 submarines sufficient to decide commerce war at sea.

Possession of the secret of the Atomic bomb tends to bolster the Russian strength, not only of the military but it gives great confidence to the civilian population. The military strength of the Reds is terrific, and the men all fight like fanatics. The uncertain days of precarious peace in which we are living and calling "the cold war," may come to an end at any time and our days may now even be numbered, according to the Admiral. And yet America apparently will not wake up, which is the tragedy of the whole thing.

Russia is the greatest force in the world today and is on the increase, for with her satellites, she extends from the sea of Japan to the Oder River. She demands of her followers allegiance of mind and body, and propagandizes fear and hatred of America and idolatry of Joseph Stalin. He calls upon his people to seize power and to shake to its foundation the capitalistic world. It will be demonstrated by a victorious revolution in all countries and by bringing the oppressed classes of other countries into an organized insurrection. That is Stalin's plan of destruction and he feels that world revolution will rapidly develop and the Russians, as the chosen people, will save the world.

Admiral Zacharias is well known as an observer of the international political scene. He foretold the Pearl Harbor disaster and it was his broadcasts in the Japanese language that reached the Imperial Court. Again he has told Americans just what has been going on and where we stand. His book is solid information and should be read by every citizen who has the interest of his country at heart for page by page this author discloses the plans and the underhanded moves of Russia as she plots the overthrow of our government.

Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.

# MEN WITHOUT FACES, by Louis Francis Budenz.

It was a hard and dangerous piece of work for Louis Budenz to write *Men Without Faces*—dangerous for several reasons. First, it might be the cause of his own death or the harming of his loved ones; second, because it was difficult to openly admit that the church to which he had belonged was right and had foreseen at least thirty years before the grave evils in the communist credo.

After serving for ten years as the labor editor of the *Daily Worker*, his eyes were opened and he felt it necessary to make a break from the party and to warn the American people of the communist conspiracy for world conquest; also to make them understand that the very active fifth column in this country is well organized and is a danger to the continued existence of the United States. In order to safeguard not only this country but all civilized nations and allow them the right to enjoy whatever governmental system they desire, Budenz felt it was up to him to tell of his own experiences as a party member.

Americans seemed to him too slow—and they still are—to realize they must fight for their cherished and sacred rights. The communists are well aware of this situation, and so day by day their fifth column has been ceaselessly working and getting more and more recruits.

Louis Budenz is a fourth generation American, his father being of German ancestry and his mother of Irish descent. He was brought up in the Catholic church but had become impatient with the slow pace of its reforms, so he broke with the church and was ex-communicated for marrying a divorced Catholic. He grew more and more upset over what he called the treatment of workers who lived in his neighborhood and resolved to do something to remedy such abuses. He read Lenin and Stalin and felt they embraced a worthwhile system so he became an active communist with his eyes wide open. He took the oath of fealty to Stalin and broke entirely away from his church.

On account of his early efforts with the labor unions, he was selected to manage the *Daily Worker*. He worked in a sound-proof room in communist headquarters at 50 East Thirteenth Street, New York City, and was an active participant in the whole

network of the underhanded conspiracy, of which the daily paper was a part. He attended meetings all over the country and met the outstanding members so he has been able to give a long list of names of men and women who are completely controlled by aliens hidden from the public view.

The revelations made by Budenz are based on actual communist documents and they expose the exact nature of the Moscow control and show in detail just how the communist machine works in the United States. He describes the different organizations and the strict discipline meted out to the party members; how they work their way into key positions in industry, government, schools and even our churches and how they enlist recruits.

*Men Without Faces* is a strong indictment of communism written with courage and purpose by a man who is qualified and who dares to speak the truth. For ten years Budenz held a high position in the secret councils of the party; worked with the powerful control chairman; attended meetings of the Politburo and was assigned to the underground work with the Soviet Secret Police in this country. Since he renounced the communists he has returned to the faith of his fathers and is now teaching in one of the New York City Universities. This is a book that no thinking American, regardless of political beliefs, can afford to miss reading.

Published by Harper & Brothers, New York City.



# ELIZABETH OF THE MAYFLOWER, by Myrtle J. Trachsel.

Myrtle Trachsel, a direct descendant of Elizabeth Tilley and John Howland, has told the story of the daring and adventurous trip of that famous little ship, *The Mayflower*, and has depicted life in the new colony during its first two rugged years. It is a fascinating tale, is filled with much historical data, and should appeal especially to women, both old and young, for it shows what the colonial mothers faced and accomplished.

The characters seem to come to life and become very friendly as they describe the many hardships and heartaches, yet interwoven with hours of pleasure. Actual epi-



sodes are related in a most informal way, but it is just such events which make a lasting impression and help to preserve for all time the early days of this great country.

Elizabeth Tilley, her father and Dutch stepmother were members of that small band of Pilgrims which started from Holland on the great adventure. The author draws a graphic picture of life on board the ship when storms raged and high seas tried the courage of every member. Masts were broken and the captain and his crew, rough and ugly, kept threatening to quit.

Births and deaths were carefully recorded each day but through all there were the undaunted faith and courage of the men and women alike for they were determined to find a home where they could live in peace and worship God as they saw fit.

At last came the day when shore was sighted and they could land on that bleak and barren ground. The men worked hours to construct a rude shelter so that all could be taken off the *Mayflower*.

The reader feels genuine sympathy for the wife of William Bradford, for she grieved constantly for the young son whom she had had to leave behind. The women tried to help her and keep her busy but one day she disappeared and again the ranks were broken. The tiny band grew smaller and smaller as first one and then another came down with fever and were placed on the hillside where corn and barley were planted to keep the Indians from knowing how few were left to carry on.

A fine picture is drawn of Squanto, the friendly Indian, who could speak some English and who taught the Pilgrims many practical ways of living in the new wilderness. When food supplies were low, he showed them how to catch eels and to make a tasty chowder and how to catch and dry fish for the winter months which gave a welcome change to their diet. Squanto willingly told the women just what to do and then he stood off and watched the preparations, for it was beneath the dignity of an Indian to indulge in cooking, that work being only for squaws.

Great interest was felt in the chest brought by the Tilleys for it contained rare

tulip bulbs from Holland as well as beautifully woven dress materials and rare pieces of brass. Four geese successfully made the trip and were carefully tended, for the eggs they laid helped out with the tiresome diet. When the *Mayflower* sailed for home, the captain, who had had a change of heart regarding these sturdy settlers, was presented with a soft pillow stuffed with the down from these geese.

One gets a real chuckle over the efforts of the single girls for they decided to pick husbands from among the marriageable men, realizing full well that it would be many a month before more men could arrive.

Then there was Elder Brewster who was given an hourglass so he could shorten his sermons. One learns about the first two Governors, John Carver and William Bradford, and of the famous pair, Priscilla Mullins and John Alden.

The entire narrative is one of love and faith and determination, told in accurate detail from original documents. It is a story of charm and the portrayal of high courage as signified by the drawing up and the signing of the famous Compact, which has lasted throughout the years and has served as an example to all and which starts out: "In ye name of God amen and subscribed by all at Cape Codd ye 11th of November, 1620."

Published by The Macmillan Company, New York.



Many inquiries have been received from readers concerning the book, "Preparation for Leadership in America," by Brig. Gen. P. M. Robinett, U. S. A., Retired, which appeared in the September issue. The volume may be bought for \$2 bound or \$1 unbound from the Armored Cavalry Journal, 1719 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. General Robinett had the book printed at his own expense. As a cavalry officer, he has long been a member of the Armored Cavalry Association, a non-profit organization which publishes the magazine, "Armor."

# Motion Pictures

BY CAROLINE W. SETTLEMAYER

*National Chairman*

## Looking to the Future, Recalling the Past

MANY of us are looking to the motion picture screen, as our most available source of entertainment, and for escape from the dull routine of everyday life.

We feel that this past year has had much to offer to satisfy every taste. A list of some of the best pictures are presented here, to you who might have missed them.

Let us suggest a few good family pictures done in a lighter vein. There are LOUISA, FATHER OF THE BRIDE, FRANCIS, TOAST OF NEW ORLEANS, and SUMMER STOCK.

For older children, TREASURE ISLAND is deserving of high praise. Two beautiful and informative "Shorts" are GRANDMA MOSES and BEAVER VALLEY. "Grandma Moses" is the story of that well-known primitive artist. "Beaver Valley", a Walt Disney "short", is an exceptionally fine picture of the life of beavers.

Stories of adventure, which the family would like, would include WHITE TOWER, a romantic tale of climbers in the Alps, and DESTINATION MOON, a highly imaginative adventure and trip to the moon. Based on historical fact, the film BROKEN ARROW, is the story of treaty—negotiations between Americans and Apache Indians.

For serious contemplation, we would suggest some good, worthwhile dramas. Among these are THE MEN and NO SAD STORY FOR ME. In both of these, great physical afflictions are overcome. ALL THE KING'S MEN is a fine drama of the rise and fall of a demagogue. Among the mystery dramas, THIRD MAN is outstanding. For good music brought to the screen, FAUST AND THE DEVIL is for opera lovers.

For the future, we find that the motion picture studios are once again turning to the classics. Many of the well-known and beloved stories will be produced during the coming months.

QUO VADIS will soon be completed in Rome. Among the familiar tales will be

ROBINSON CRUSOE, IVANHOE, LORNA DOONE and CAPTAIN HORATIO HORNBLLOWER. There will be revivals of SHOW BOAT, KIPLING'S KIM and SOLDIERS THREE. There will be HUCKLEBERRY FINN (with Gene Kelly) and from Walt Disney's Studio will come ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND.

We can watch for the release of these good old favorites, with great pleasure. These are only a few of the fine things ahead for us. During this coming year, we will attempt to suggest some of the good ones, for our readers.



## A New National Project

In this committee one of our most important aims has been the promotion of films for children and special children's matinees.

With this in mind, we are launching upon a new long-range project. We propose to present a yearly D.A.R. award to the motion picture company producing or releasing the best film for children between the ages of eight and twelve, in the opinion of our members.

As we wish this to be a consensus of real D.A.R. members' opinions, in all our States, we are suggesting that all members participate in the selecting. This may be done by sending names of selected best pictures to Chapter Motion Picture Chairmen who in turn will send the titles to State Chairmen. Our Awards Chairman is Mrs. William A. Lucht, Gatesknoll, R. R. 1, Box 215, West Chicago, Illinois.

Suggestions for best pictures will be made by our National Preview Committee and will appear monthly in our D.A.R. Motion Picture Guide beginning in February, 1951. This will help in our selections.

The first award will be for the best 1951 picture. Selecting will begin in January, 1951, and end January, 1952. The award will be presented at our D.A.R. Continental Congress in April, 1952.

We hope this project will meet with the whole-hearted enthusiasm of all D.A.R.

# Nebraska Salt Basin Marked

BY LOUISE M. ACKERMAN

NEBRASKA DAUGHTERS concluded an important project when on September 10 a group of members dedicated an historical marker on Nebraska Highway No. 34, a short distance northwest of Lincoln. The marker commemorates the location of the Salt Basin near Lincoln. The red granite boulder to which the plaque is attached was the gift of Gayle Walter of Ceresco, Nebraska, who was present at the dedication. Plans for marking the location were begun during the State Regency of Mrs. B. K. Worrall of Lincoln.

Taking part in the dedication services that warm fall afternoon were Mrs. Worrall; Mrs. Montie E. Lum of Fairbury, State D. A. R. Historian; Dr. James C. Olson of the Nebraska State Historical Society; James S. Pittenger, Administrative Assistant to Governor Val Peterson; and Lumir Hokuf, bugler from American Legion Post No. 3.

Following the bugle call and the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States flag, Dr. Olson gave the historical background for the famous salt flats. He described the high hopes the early pioneers had that the springs might form the basis of a flourishing industry. The hopes came to naught but not until they had played an important part in bringing the State Capitol to Lincoln.

Mrs. Lum made the dedicatory address; and Mrs. Worrall, immediate Past State Regent, formally presented the monument to Mr. Pittenger, who accepted it for the state.

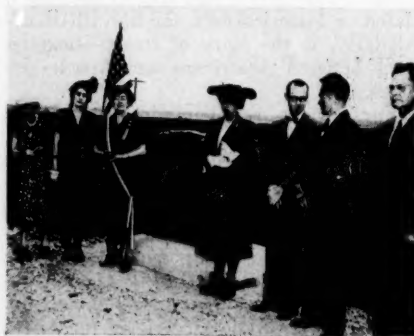
The inscription on the bronze plaque reads as follows:

THE SALT BASIN TO THE SOUTH  
WAS VISITED BY BOTH INDIANS AND  
WHITE PIONEERS FROM GREAT DISTANCES.  
IT WAS THE BASIS FOR THE EARLIEST  
SETTLEMENT IN THIS AREA AND AN IMPOR-  
TANT CONSIDERATION IN THE DECISION  
TO LOCATE THE STATE CAPITAL HERE  
IN 1867.  
ERECTED 1950  
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Nebraska State Officers and Chairmen of D. A. R. attending the dedication included Mrs. A. J. Rasmussen, State Vice Regent, Omaha; Mrs. Frank W. Baker, Past State Regent, Omaha; Mrs. R. B. Winter, Chairman of Junior American Citizens, Beatrice; Miss Laura Smith, Chairman, Building Completion, Lincoln; Mrs. J. Ray Shike, Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine, Lincoln; Miss Jeanette Spealman, Chairman, Transportation, Lincoln; Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman, Chairman, Press Relations, Lincoln; and Mrs. I. G. Ward, past Chairman, Radio, Omaha. Following the ceremony Miss Smith entertained at a tea at her apartment in Lincoln.

This marker commemorating the Salt Basin is the latest marker to be placed by the Nebraska D. A. R. The first marker placed by the organization was unveiled in 1904 at the town of Fort Calhoun in Washington County, and was a memorial to Lewis and Clark on the centennial of their council with the Indians. The D. A. R. Chapters which contributed to that first memorial were: Deborah Avery of Lin-

(Continued on page 76)



DEDICATION EXERCISES

(Left to right)—Mrs. J. Ray Shike, State Chairman, D. A. R. MAGAZINE; Mrs. P. R. Dolen; Mrs. B. K. Worrall, Past State Regent; Mrs. Montie E. Lum, State Historian; James S. Pittenger, Administrative Assistant to Governor Val Peterson; Dr. James C. Olson, of the Nebraska State Historical Society; and Lumir Hokuf, bugler from American Legion Post No. 3, Lincoln, Nebraska.

# National Defense

BY KATHARINE G. (MRS. BRUCE D.) REYNOLDS

*National Chairman*

and

FRANCES B. (MRS. JAMES C.) LUCAS

*Executive Secretary*

## NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

### KOREAN CASUALTIES

Known casualties have now reached almost 30,000.

### UNITED NATIONS

Having adopted the plan presented by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the United Nations General Assembly may now overrule a veto of the United States and "direct" our forces to "Police" the world. The heading of one of Eleanor Roosevelt's columns was "The United Nations Is the Incubator for World Government." Having discovered that the people and the state legislatures are too intelligent to be duped, the internationalists are now concentrating their efforts to develop the United Nations into a world-ruling body.

### OKLAHOMA

But the people of Oklahoma were not deceived. The Resolution for world government standing in that state was defeated by a four to one vote in the November elections. Congratulations to the Oklahoma Daughters for their supreme and well-rewarded efforts. This Committee sent material to organizations, professional men and all who wrote in for our literature. I disagree with Mr. Cord Meyer of the United World Federalists, who said the organizations opposing world government have "a large group of unthinking members." Daughters in those states which still blacken our map, please get to work and fight world government. Write your state legislators, your Congressmen and Senators to make your stand known as a tax-paying American.

### COMMENDATIONS TO:

The District of Columbia Resolutions Committee, Mrs. David L. Wells, State Chairman, for the following resolution, unanimously adopted by the State Executive Committee:

OPPOSING THE SACRIFICE OF ANY OF OUR NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT.

Whereas, In connection with the North Atlantic Pact, it has been recently stated by one of our highest defense officials, that for our Country to help defend our allies against an armed attack we would be required to sacrifice some of our National sovereignty; and

Whereas, In the fourteen articles of the Pact there is no provision for such sacrifice, nor was such sacrifice exacted when we helped our allies to win two world wars; and

Whereas, Our individual freedom and independence remain inviolate just so long as we retain our National sovereignty, while to give up any of our sovereignty would be to curtail our right of self-determination and to turn over the control of our destiny to foreigners with ideologies inimical to our own; and

Whereas, Peace without sovereignty is not peace, but enforced maintenance of the status quo; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution, in State Executive Committee meeting assembled on June 5, 1950, reaffirm our faith in our National Sovereignty as the last remaining defense for human freedom everywhere, and declare, as we have

declared on previous occasions, with reference to "World Government," "International Labor Organizations," "International Trade Organization," "Treaties and Pacts," and the "Genocide Convention," our unalterable opposition to the sacrifice of any of our National Sovereignty; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, each of the four local newspapers, and others who are interested.

This should be an inspiration to all other Resolution Committees and the action recommended in the last paragraph should be followed.



#### MORE COMMENDATIONS:

Mrs. Clifford Curtis, National Defense Chairman, for the following editorial from the *Passaic Herald-News* in New Jersey, November 7, 1950:

#### TAKE IT DOWN!

The objection made by Claverack Chapter, D. A. R., to flying the U. N. flag alongside of Old Glory in Allwood's School No. 9 is well taken.

Flying the U. N. flag is part of a high-powered publicity scheme to sell this international organization to the American people. The people behind this drive are wasting their super-salesmanship on Americans. They'd do better to try to sell the U. N. to other nations. The United States is pulling its weight in the U. N. with blood and money. Too many of the other nations are going along for the ride.

We hope the U. N. will someday be able to preserve peace and enforce justice in the world. When that happy day comes, its banner will be entitled to respect. But at the moment, it's nothing to be proud of nor is it worthy of flying beside Old Glory.

Mrs. Harry D. Payne, State Chairman National Defense, Texas, for the editorial from the *Houston Post* which includes: " \* \* the United Nations flag was car-

ried into battle alongside of, but in a subordinate position at the right of Old Glory. This is as it should be."

Mrs. Frederick MacMillan for having sent the following protest voted at the Round Table Meeting of all Regents in the Fourth Division, at Chicago: "The Fourth Division Regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution protests the flying of the United Nations' flag on public schools and public buildings."

The Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald B. Adams, National President, for this motion: "The Children of the American Revolution, National Board of Management, is unalterably opposed to the flying of the United Nations' flag over or beside the American Flag or in place of the American Flag within the United States or its possessions."

Mrs. Harry Wolf, National Defense Vice-Chairman, who writes that the *Indianapolis Star* printed the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other American articles for Constitution Day. See that your papers publish patriotic material for our young people to read. The internationalists are speaking at your schools and churches. Keep American patriotism a living, vital subject.



#### CONSIDER THIS

In his column on November 11, 1950, Mr. George Sokolsky writes: "Actually the United Nations' flag deserves no allegiance, for the United Nations is not a country or a state, or a government; it is a parliament of the nations who maintain it."

"Thus far American soldiers fight for it, using American equipment, paid for by the American taxpayer."



#### PASTOR'S PERIL

In a small country town the Pastor, a man of eminence, intelligence and loved with deep respect by his parish, speaks of God and the Bible. He calls on the sick and helps the poor. He gives spiritual guidance and teaches his young people reverence, faith in God and in themselves.

In a large city nearby the Pastor speaks of World Government to his church members and holds group meetings of his young



people on the subject. He is a well-educated man when one considers his college degrees but one wonders if he has read Karl Marx who contemptuously stated, "Religion is the opiate of the masses," for world government would place religion under the domination of the communist peoples. With 150 million population in the United States against the 800 million now under Communist dictatorship we would be lost spiritually, and enslaved physically.

Communism is atheistic, a godless movement which denies that man has a soul. No world government would be feasible without Russia and the Iron-Curtain Countries, but to accept their membership would be to fall under their dictatorship.

For proof of this, scan the countries now darkened by communism in Europe. The results are persecution of the clergy, Protestant and Catholic, who do not kneel to Stalin and his henchmen. Church property is confiscated. In East Berlin a few weeks ago a cathedral was declared "unsafe" and dynamited. The only "unsafe" part of this cathedral was the bulwark it presented against communism.

#### ANOTHER RED ISSUE

The Government spent \$110 million dollars a day throughout the fiscal year 1950, which ended June 30th and went \$8,554,000 deeper in the RED EVERY DAY. The amount set aside in the Omnibus Bill for Foreign Aid is \$4,855,073,729.

#### GET YOUR COMMUNIST PACKET

For 25¢ in the National Defense Office there are five booklets, Communism in U. S. A., in Religion, in Education, in Labor, and in the Government. Some questions answered on Communism in these booklets:

Could I own my own home?

What would happen to my bank account?

What would happen to my insurance?

Could I leave any property to my family when I die?

Also, names of Communist groups, publications, cited organizations under the guise of church names and facts all alert Daughters should know.

For 25¢ extra a booklet of Cited Organizations to accompany the above.

#### OUR RESPONSIBILITY

As Mrs. Guy V. Williams, State Chairman of Florida says: "You and I, the descendants of the men and women who valiantly fought for freedom in the stirring days of the Revolution and before, must believe in the United States of America, the country that was born of their efforts and through their sacrifices."

#### ON WOMEN

Adam Weishaupt, the real founder of present-day Socialism and Communism wrote this of women: "Through women one may often work best in this world. To insinuate ourselves with these and win their confidence should be one of our cleverest studies. More or less they can be led by vanity, curiosity, sensuality and inclination. . . . They should consist of two classes, the virtuous and the free-hearted. They must not know each other and must be under the direction of men but without knowing it."

#### KOREA

World Government protagonists with their insidious propaganda have led the other nations to believe that the United States wishes to rule the world. No wonder the members of the United Nations hesitate at a moment of dire disaster to cooperate with us when these groups are shouting World Government, World Court, International Bill of Rights,—for each government of these 53 nations who backed us is proud of her form of rule for her own people. None of these peoples wishes to bow to the preponderance of Communist fanatics now swarming over the world,—and THAT IS WHAT WORLD GOVERNMENT WOULD BE.

Did England pool her resources with the other nations of Europe when requested? No. "There will always be an England," the British say with dignity and pride. They are proud of their country.

France is noted for her independence. The faces of the French people and children when they sing the Marsellaise should show these World Government people that theirs is a lost cause for France.

Nehru of India stated, "You may fight Communism in India, but you can never take away our Nationalism."

Can anyone believe that Holland would give up her Queen for a world governing body?

But, the other nations do not know what to think of Americans who so glibly state they are willing to scrap the Constitution and our own precious Bill of Rights for an ephemeral, impossible project. Where are the patriotic Americans with the courage and fortitude to tell people we are FOR THE UNITED STATES? There are many of these now in Korea dying for the United Nations, over 90 per cent Americans. Where are the men and where is the material from the other 53 nations who unanimously voted for the action in Korea? They are at home protecting their own land while we are left unprotected, although their governments have been supported by our tax money.

We sent trained men to Russia to teach her business and manufacturing. She has never replied to our many requests that she return the ships "loaned" to her for World War II. We suffer ridicule and epithets at the United Nations meetings from the Russian Delegates, but no mention is made of the fact that these men are back of those who kill our boys and men in Korea. Where is our dignity?



#### BANQUET

We should resent the banquet being given for the Red Chinese who are now duping those of the United Nations who wine and dine them while General MacArthur's plea for help is ignored.

The idea is being promoted that General MacArthur did not know that the Reds were behind this war. That is not true. He sent the dates of manufacture of ma-

teriel used against our men in Korea and evidence to the United Nations showing that this offensive materiel was made in Russia in 1950. Word was sent back that Red hordes were gathering.

May there be enough courageous Americans to insist that our own be protected and to say with pride, "There will always be a United States of America. I AM AN AMERICAN."



#### NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS—1927

A grand lady, our Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General, wrote these resolutions in 1927: "First: to really do my best this year of 1927, to live it as nearly right as I possibly can. I make this resolve annually, but I reiterate it now with profound sincerity as I stand upon the threshold of a new year. . . .

Sixth: that I will lovingly guard the Flag of my Country and protect against its improper use and abuse on all public occasions.

Seventh: that I will let no one say in my presence that the Constitution of the United States is archaic and that those who wrote it lacked the vision to forecast conditions one hundred and fifty years hence. I will make myself so conversant with the spirit and the letter of the Constitution that I will be able to prove to its detractors that every line and precept of that priceless document is as applicable to present day needs as it was to the issues of 1787.

Eighth: to so familiarize myself with the many and splendid activities of my Society that when the curious ones and the scoffers say "What do the Daughters do?" I shall be able to so intelligently and convincingly enumerate the good works that the next question will be, "What DON'T the Daughters do?" . . .



#### HAPPY NEW YEAR

The very best New Year for each and every one of you.

Your letters have so inspired me to do more and more—that I wish I could inscribe a bronze tablet with your names in memory of your patriotic endeavors. Happy New Year.

FRANCES B. LUCAS.

# Comments on Completing the Building Fund

BY MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA

*Honorary President General*

*Adviser for Building Completion Committee*

ONCE again I find myself associated with the Building Committee in an advisory capacity, and I hope you like its new name as well as I do—Building COMPLETION Committee—for the Daughters always fulfill their obligations.

Those of you who attended Congress last April fully appreciated the splendid improvements, spacious rooms, all the new developments, rich in detail, and all of them for your good and welfare as members.

My reaction was that it was little short of a miracle that such vast and important changes could take place without interrupting the daily routine of the Society. Its commodious beauty breathed a D. A. R., revitalized, for a new era.

To all who have had a part in it, one can truthfully say, "Well done, thou good and faithful." These improvements have quickened, through your own personalities, the proud purposes of your patriotic organization. This enterprise is to perpetuate the opportunity for members to be better served. Thus, when new means of comfort and convenience were offered and developed, you were subconsciously aware that they would be costly, and that this cost would have to be met.

I predict a fine cooperation that the obligation which had to be assumed may be lessened, and the debt burden lifted, thereby saving large interest money. This debt is our immediate challenge, work and responsibility.

The highest quality of our Society is the feeling that we all belong, as fellow members, to a unit that is worthy, that has ideals and lives up to them, that is educational, constructive, and respected.

List the many groups to which you belong, and I venture to say this Society is among the least expensive as to dues for the returns received, with the best service such

a business demands to carry on; but to maintain its eminence it needs to receive adequate support.

The very nature of your business compels you to think both practically and sentimentally in terms of the entire structure of the Society's economic program.

All D. A. R. members are in business as owners, and investors. The D. A. R. has helped to make our country great; it is pledged to defend it against all enemies; so, what finer investment can you make than in yourselves!

The question is not whether you look upon this building project with favor, or without. Because the majority voted to build it, the structure is an accomplished fact, built because of necessity. Many have paid handsomely, and rendered yeoman work. But the debt incurred is your unfinished business, and constitutes a part of your new work for the next three years—to handle as you think wise, always aiming high, and doing the best you can.

To quote Robert McCracken: "Money is not merely something which we carry in our pocket, or deposit in a bank. It is far more than a medium of exchange, a commodity for buying and selling in the markets of the world. It is the extension of our personality. It is flesh and blood and brains. It is the means whereby we can serve our fellows and have others serve them . . . the means whereby we express in action our gratitude to God for the blessings He has so abundantly bestowed upon us."

In these critical days it is well to re-read to your Chapters the Act of Incorporation of the Society which prefaces your Constitution and By-Laws. Part of one sentence reads, "to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty." This is one of our principles, and our headquarters is one of our many blessings.

When you contribute, or are asked to, try to think you are making a gesture of gratitude for blessings received and opportunities offered in your free land. "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" depend on organizations such as the D. A. R.; and it needs to broaden its base to assure your more abundant future in your good doing. The very wants of your Society are its driving power—good wants are the dynamo in the pursuit of happiness. The Power, Respect, and High Ideals of the D. A. R. have been earned through striving, year after year, after year!

Why is it that each April, year in and year out, more than 4,000 women trek to Washington for the D. A. R. Congress? For those who come from the farthest distances it is extremely expensive, as well as time-consuming. How fortunate we are to be able to meet, and mark, read, and learn of the work. Again why? What is it that pulls members, as a magnet, to Chapter, State, and National meetings, time after time? Each of you would answer in your own way, but fundamentally it is because the D. A. R. means so much to us—in Loyalty, Faith, and Pride of Possession.

It would be unthinkable to operate without your Administration Building! Thus, you are owners of something so fine in concept, so great in influence, that it means enough to you, and all the membership, to have an active part in it. You have, in a way, staked a claim, and having done so, I know you will back it up with generous giving and enthusiastic support, because you believe in its past, present and future.

And lastly, loving it, you want to clear its name of debt, to be able to say in truth, that the entire block of buildings—including Memorial Continental Hall, the Admin-

istration Building, with its significant address of 1776 D Street, and Constitution Hall—are entirely yours, free and clear—yours and mine under the D. A. R. Emblem, which stands for the defense of America and freedom. No member can help but be restless until this free status is attained. The National Society—meaning all its members—will see to it that this is done. No member will say, "I gave,—period!" Rather she will say, "I gave, and I am eager and willing to do a little bit more!"

Thus will your indebtedness be wiped out, and then, and only then, will 1776 D Street, Washington, D. C., be really yours.

It is well to recall the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes, "The great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving." We in America who have been so blessed with things may well pray for a vision and wisdom in the use of the power which those things have given us.

What we work for, we love—and the phrase "our beloved Society" is one we are used to hearing. The Vision, Wisdom, and Power Mr. Holmes spoke of have raised the D. A. R. to the high places. To operate it efficiently and well is your business; and it is good business to be debt free. It is your work that lies ever before you; I know you will do it, and say it is good!

It may be worthy of your notes that I have *not* asked you for specific dollars and cents, because I am fully confident that, when you understand the situation, and comprehend your own needs, as members, you will meet them with the same generosity, willingness, perseverance, and co-operation that you always have given to your own National Society, in which, and of which, you and I are so justly proud.

## HOMES OF SIGNERS

The article on Meadow Garden in our Magazine brings to mind an interesting question, to which some of our readers would like to know the answer. How many homes of Signers of the Declaration of Independence still remain? Are there others besides Meadow Garden, home of George Walton; Jefferson's home at Monticello near Charlottesville, Va.; the John Adams home at Quincy, Mass.; and the Taylor home in Pennsylvania?

## FOR PRESS CHAIRMEN

A fire caused slight damage recently at the home of Mrs. Byron Wham, former State Vice Regent, at Williston, S. C., but the alarm drew scores of automobiles and persons. After the excitement subsided, Mrs. Wham sat down wearily to rest. Her ten-year-old daughter ran up to her and said:

"Don't worry, Mamma. The fire could have been lots worse, and didn't we get wonderful publicity?"

# Parliamentary Procedure

BY NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

**QUESTION.** May Honorary State Regents have a vote at the State Conference?

**ANSWER.** Yes, Honorary State Regents should be given a vote at their State Conferences. N.S. By-Laws, Article IV, Section 1, has this to say: "The voting members at the Continental Congress or at any special meeting of the National Society shall be the officers and honorary officers of the National Society," etc.

Therefore, if the National Society permits honorary officers to have a vote at its meetings, no State should bar honorary officers from voting at its State Conference. Now, though, this does not mean they are members, automatically, of the State Executive Board; it is just at the State Conference. An incoming State Regent should not be hampered in her work by having a board top-heavy with Honorary State Regents.

In some few States there is this feeling that a new State Regent could not possibly get along unless she is surrounded by Honorary State Regents ready to advise and, in some instances, to dictate to the board. Just try it out sometime and see how well that new State Regent can get along in her board meetings, it might surprise you; but every State Regent should be given the opportunity to stand alone, and few but whom will welcome doing things as she thinks best.

**QUESTION.** Should State officers be Chapter Regents also?

**ANSWER.** My what a question!! No, there is a law in this country, which is practically followed by all organizations, that no member may hold, at the same time, two offices carrying a vote.

**QUESTION.** Is it correct to have some officer other than the Regent of the Chapter to be the presiding officer of the board, and so state this in the Chapter by-laws?

**ANSWER.** No. The Regent by virtue of her office is elected to preside over all meetings of the Chapter and of the executive board. This should be in your by-laws in the Article, Duties of Officers. If it is not, amend your by-laws to include

this. There are certain laws pertaining to the Regent, and this is one of them, and can not be set aside.

**QUESTION.** May one person be the chairman of the Junior Committee and at the same time hold the office of President of the Children of the American Revolution?

**ANSWER.** No, for these are two distinct positions, and should not be held by one person. The Junior Committee is a regular committee of the Chapter, working under the direction of the Chapter. It is composed of young women between the ages of 18 to 35, who are members of the Chapter, having been voted into the Chapter by the same process in the Chapter by-laws for the election of members, who are older. They are placed in this group that they may meet together at the time most suitable to them, probably in the evening. They generally undertake some specific work of the Chapter that is particularly interesting to young women. They pay the same Chapter dues, and in every way work as regular Chapter members.

When they attain the age of 35, they assume their full responsibility for the regular work of the Chapter, meeting with the Chapter and taking part in its programs. Chapters usually make some provision for a certain amount of the dues of Junior members to be paid into the Junior treasury so that these young women will have ample funds to carry on their projects. While chairmen of standing committees are not given a vote on the executive board, the Chairman of the Juniors should have a vote on the board and attend the meetings of the board, and submit a report of the activities of the Junior Committee.

The C.A.R. is a separate organization from our N.S.D.A.R., under the control of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, which establishes and controls its policies and work in the States and Societies. The C.A.R. meets annually at Washington as a distinct organization, its delegates and alternates are elected by their Societies, their contributions are handled by the treasurer of the C.A.R., and in



all of its work it is separate from our N.S.D.A.R.

The age limit for the C.A.R. ends where that for our Junior Group members begins, at 18 years, and while our organization encourages the forming of C.A.R. Societies, the two organizations are entirely different. Because of this, it would not be feasible for one person to hold the chairmanship of the Junior Committee in a Chapter and at the same time be President of the C.A.R.

QUESTION. We are having such a difficult time securing officers that our Chapter is combining the offices of Historian and Librarian into one; does that meet with the approval of the N.S.?

ANSWER. Yes, the N.S. has no objection to these two offices being combined, provided the work will be brought before the Chapters as well as if there were two separate offices.

Here is a question that has been answered already several times, but as it is a vital one, and probably sent in by a member who does not subscribe to the Magazine, here is the answer again.

QUESTION. Should the Regent be given the power, in the Chapter by-laws, to fill vacancies occurring in office between annual meetings?

ANSWER. NO. This power should

never be given to any Regent. Vacancies are filled by the Chapter Executive Board until the next annual meeting of the Chapter when the vacancy is filled by the chapter for the unexpired term.

QUESTION. If the annual meeting does not complete its regular business and must adjourn to another time and place, is it legal to hold the election of officers at the adjourned meeting?

ANSWER. Yes. When the meeting reconvenes at the time and place to which it was adjourned, any business not completed at the time of adjournment must be taken up at this adjourned meeting.

QUESTION. Our Chapter by-laws are very antiquated, not having been revised for many years, which many of our members realize, but our Regent is quite opposed to having them revised, so what can we do about it?

ANSWER. Read the Article, Amendments, in your present by-laws, and then offer a motion accordingly to revise them. Did you ever hear of lobbying? Well, then, get busy among your friends and interest them in revising, so when you make the motion you will have enough supporters to carry your motion. No Regent or member should oppose having the laws under which the Chapter operates being brought up to date.

## Freedoms Foundation

*(Continued from page 27)*

patriotic and service organizations. Indeed, Mrs. James B. Patton, President-General of the D. A. R., was a member of the Awards Jury for the special School Awards Program recently completed. Mrs. Patton spent nearly a week during August at the Foundation's Valley Forge Headquarters, examining material submitted by schools throughout the nation.

Sole basis of judgment for all Freedom Foundation awards is its Credo, which embodies in word-monument fashion the inherent principles of the American Way of Life, as follows:

### Political and Economic Rights

Which Protect the Dignity and Freedom of the Individual. Right to worship God in one's own way, right to free speech and press, right to assemble, right to petition

for grievances, privacy in our homes, habeas corpus—without excessive bail, trial by jury—innocent until proved guilty, to move about freely at home and abroad, private property, right to work in callings, and localities of our choice, to bargain with our employers, to go into business, compete and make a profit, to bargain for goods and services in a free market, to contract about our affairs, to the service of government as a protector and referee, to freedom from "arbitrary" government regulation and control.

### Constitutional Government

Designed to SERVE the People.

### Fundamental Belief in God

To Maintain the American Way of Life and Pass It Intact to Succeeding Generations is the RESPONSIBILITY of Every TRUE AMERICAN.

# Washing Machines Given Women Patients

BY ANNETTE DE FONTAINE WALTERS

SEVERAL YEARS ago the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution presented a washing machine to the women patients at Swannanoa Division Veterans' Hospital which was tremendously appreciated. It was so much talked about among the patients that the women at Oteen began to want one, too. The machine was a small one and did not need to be lifted or moved about, so the tubercular patients could use it with ease.



WASHING MACHINE PRESENTED TO WOMEN PATIENTS AT OTEEN HOSPITAL IN NORTH CAROLINA BY D. A. R. MEMBERS. TOUCHING THE MACHINE AT THE EXTREME RIGHT IS MRS. R. F. WALTERS, REGENT OF THE JOSEPH McDOWELL CHAPTER AND STATE CHAIRMAN OF THE D. A. R. MILITARY CAMP AND HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

When the committee went to the Swannanoa Hospital to ask what the women patients would like for their Christmas, they said that more than anything for themselves, they preferred for us to give a washing machine to the women at Oteen. That was the true Christmas Spirit. However, we did not forget them either, as the women patients in both hospitals are special projects of the North Carolina Daughters.

Chapters all over the State were asked for contributions toward this washer, as well as a number of other things, among them chimes for the Chapel, chairs reupholstered for the women's ward, subscriptions to many magazines, Christmas and

Birthday cards and presents for both men and women patients. All the things were supplied bountifully.

But the washing machine was such an interesting project that the Daughters sent in enough money to give two machines, which we did, presenting them in March, instead of at Christmas, as they were not available at that time. We presented one to the white patients and one to the colored patients, both of which groups responded most gratefully and graciously.

Many of the Chapters in the State sent boxes of presents and magazine subscriptions, cigarettes, books and many other things for the patients. The Colonel Robert Rowan Chapter, of Fayetteville, supplied all the material for the reupholstering of the chairs.

The Joseph McDowell Chapter of Hendersonville gives a ward party every month at Swannanoa, providing bingo prizes and refreshments as well as flowers for several wards, taking the prettiest girls in town to help entertain the patients. The patients enjoy these parties greatly. Now they are

*(Continued on page 76)*



A NEW WASHING MACHINE IS GIVEN TO NEGRO WOMEN PATIENTS AT OTEEN HOSPITAL BY NORTH CAROLINA D. A. R. STANDING IN THE REAR AT THE LEFT ARE MRS. GEORGE N. MOLAND, STATE VICE REGENT, MRS. R. F. WALTERS, STATE CHAIRMAN MILITARY HOSPITAL COMMITTEE, AND MRS. K. EDWARDS, FORMER STATE CHAIRMAN OF THIS COMMITTEE, ALL OF WHOM ARE MEMBERS OF THE JOSEPH McDOWELL CHAPTER

# National Committees

## Resolutions

IT IS through the Resolutions Committee that the policies of the National Society are set up and published.

The President General has appointed nine vice-chairmen for this Committee, with thirty-five committee members, ready and willing to consider resolutions sent in by the Chapters or States and to do the necessary research and reference work required to perfect them.

Resolutions should reach the Chairman by January 20, 1951. *Emergency resolutions must reach her by April 1, 1951.*

The Resolutions Committee will meet in Washington, D. C., on January 29, 30, and 31.

All resolutions passed by the Committee will be briefed and sent to Chapter Regents

in February, so that Chapter members may have an opportunity to study them at the March State Conferences. This method will insure intelligent voting on resolutions at Continental Congress.

Emergency resolutions which must be presented to the Committee just prior to Continental Congress, if passed by the Committee, will be read by the Chairman and voted on the following day. This plan will again insure time for thoughtful consideration by delegates.

State Resolutions Chairmen should be contributing members to the National Resolutions Committee.

Send all resolutions to Mrs. Tom B. Throckmorton, National Chairman, 919 45th Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

## Antarctica

*(Continued from page 14)*

1947-48—Commander Finn Ronne, now consultant with the United States Army, led an expedition, including his wife, who is one of the first two women ever to winter in Antarctica. Privately financed, but with some government equipment.

1948—Commander Gerald L. Ketchum, now with N.R.O.T.C. at Vanderbilt University, headed Second Antarctic Development Project. A summer expedition. Tax-supported.

Thus it is seen that both American tax money and private funds have gone into expeditions to these South Polar regions, and United States citizens, therefore, have rightful claims in the continent. We cannot minimize the fine work of exploring heroes of other nations, but we surely cannot allow the continuation of our present apathetic policy and minimize the work of our own courageous explorers.

Our present Antarctic policy enunciated by the State Department is: The United States has not recognized any claims of

other nations to territory in Antarctica, has refrained from asserting an official claim of its own, and has reserved any rights it may have as a result of American exploration in the area. In 1948, the State Department proposed to several claiming nations that the continent be internationalized. The nations did not agree and the plan was discarded, whatever its merits may have been.

Early in 1949, at the Department's request, the National Academy of Sciences submitted in a report on Antarctic research the elements of a coordinated international program. Careful mapping of the continent is the first step. Whether or not an international arrangement for scientific activity can be worked out remains to be seen. But how such an ideal arrangement can preclude the making of rightful claims by the United States is difficult to see inasmuch as our country cooperates and assists in scientific work the world over, at all times, without modifying our boundaries at home.

*No profit is where there is no pleasure taken.—SHAKESPEARE.*

# State Activities

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## INDIANA

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**I**NDIANA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held their Golden Jubilee Conference in Indianapolis, October 3-5. Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, State Regent, presided at all sessions. The Conference Theme was, "As We Pay Tribute To Our Founders, Let Us Encourage The Youth Of Today To Become The Good Citizens Of Tomorrow."

The opening session was held Tuesday afternoon in the beautiful Indiana War Memorial Auditorium. Mrs. Leland H. Barker, Chaplain General, gave the invocation. An informative and well delivered talk on "Free Enterprise" was given by Mr. Robert J. Kryter of Indianapolis.

Mrs. Clyde R. Gilman, State Chaplain, presided at the Memorial Service. Tributes were paid to deceased Regents of the early Chapters of the Indiana Society, as well as to those members who have passed away during the last year. This impressive service was made more beautiful by the harp music of Mrs. George Hawke, and vocal numbers by Mrs. Clem J. Stelter.

The formal opening of the Fiftieth State Conference was held in the auditorium of the Claypool Hotel, as were all succeeding sessions. The invocation was pronounced by Dr. Carlton W. Atwater, D.D. Following the welcome given by the hostess, Central Director Mrs. Harry H. Wolf, and response by Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, Vice Regent, distinguished guests were introduced. Brief talks were made by the Hon. Henry H. Schricker, Governor of Indiana, Mrs. Leland H. Barker, Chaplain General, Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, State Regent of Michigan, and Mrs. Earl Blaine Padgett, State Regent of Ohio. Greetings were also extended from Indiana's own National and Honorary Officers, and visiting dignitaries. A splendid musical program was given by Mary Alice Hensley, contralto, and Helen Tackett, accompanist.

A stirring address was made by our President General, Mrs. James B. Patton. She warned against the weakening of Amer-

ica's resources through careless non-military spending and mounting deficits, and said that if we spend to the point of exhaustion, we will go down the same path to ruin which other nations have taken. "We must realize our best security lies in a strong national defense, and not in a super set-up arranged by others," she said. "There has been talk of some sort of international 'police force,' big enough to enforce the peace of the world. We know also, that such a force would have to be largely American, and the expense almost entirely American. When we send American boys into battle, and pay the cost, we want to give the orders, not take them from somebody else. The D. A. R. stands for a preparedness which will carry us alone, if need be, through any emergency, and for the conservation of our resources so that when a crisis comes we will be ready to meet it."

A reception for the President General and honored guests was held in the Chateau Room of the Claypool Hotel, following the close of the session.

Each District Director held a breakfast Wednesday morning, at which time problems were presented and discussed by the Chapter Regents. Then followed the morning and afternoon sessions, which were given over entirely to the work of the Society, and reports of State Officers and Chairmen.

The State Regent's report was one in which all Indiana Daughters felt great pride. She told of Indiana's \$3,000 Milk House at the Kate Duncan Smith School, which has been completed, and which was formally presented to the school on October 17 by Mrs. Cory. Indiana has paid \$36,040.57 of its quota of \$40,200 toward the building fund. Mrs. Cory spoke of much work accomplished this year in Americanism and Conservation. The Indiana Society is growing constantly, and has a membership of nearly 6,500.

The banquet and Golden Jubilee Birthday party held on Wednesday night climaxed the conference, and brought echoes of 50 years ago in the delightful pageants presented by the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter and the General de Lafayette Chapter,—the two oldest chapters in the state.

A style show, directed and narrated by Mrs. J. Harold Grimes, Past Vice President General, provided witty entertainment and much interest in the many beautiful old gowns modelled.

Reports of Committee Chairmen were completed at the Thursday morning session. Resolutions adopted by the Indiana Daughters advocated a strong policy of national preparedness, and affirmed belief in the maintenance and utilization of tactical military forces. The members also went on record as opposing various large and well financed groups working toward placing the nation in a world federation.

With the retiring of the colors, and singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," the Golden Jubilee Conference of the Indiana Daughters was adjourned.

JANE LEA NICHOLLS,  
*State Historian.*

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#### PENNSYLVANIA

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**D**ANIEL BOONE'S BIRTHPLACE provided a historic background for the Fifty-fourth State Conference of the Pennsylvania Society, which was held in Reading, Pa., October 16, 17 and 18, with the Berks County Chapter as hostess.

Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent, presided at the State Conference. The distinguished guests in attendance, were as follows: Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, First Vice President General; Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Treasurer General; Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Historian General; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Vice President General from New Jersey; Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, Vice President General from Pennsylvania; Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, Vice President General from the District of Columbia; Miss Marie Louise Lloyd, Vice President General from Arkansas; Mrs. Thomas Burchett, National Chairman of Press Relations; Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National President of the Children of the American Revolution and National Chairman of the Building Completion Fund; Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, National Chairman of National Defense; and Mrs. N. Howland Brown, Mrs. William Stark Tompkins, and Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, Honorary State Regents.

Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick was elected Honorary State Regent and was endorsed for the office of Vice President General.

Mr. Ivan H. Peterman, distinguished columnist and war correspondent, gave an informative address on Russia and Communism.

Diversified entertainment was furnished by the following musicians: Verna Kurtz Lambert, whistler; Eleanore C. Culbertson and Frederick Robinson, soprano and baritone soloists, respectively; Reider String Ensemble; augmented by the A Capella Choir of the Reading Senior High School.

The American Indians in Song and Story provided inspirational and unique programs. Dr. Frank Thompson, President of Bacone College for Indians, in his address, lauded the American Indians and paid special tribute to the Indian youths under his tutelage.

Four scholarships to Bacone College for Indians were gifts of Pennsylvania Daughters. "The North American Indian, and His Music" was the title of the illustrated lecture delivered by Mr. Fred Carden, Indian composer and teacher. Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, former National Chairman of the American Indians, gave a historic resume of the First Citizens of America.

The State Conference came to a successful conclusion with the singing of Auld Lang Syne and the retiring of the Colors.

ELINOR JONES MCCONNELL  
(Mrs. Mynard),  
*State Recording Secretary.*

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#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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**C**ONSTITUTION DAY, 1950, in the District of Columbia. The President General, the Treasurer General and the Historian General on the stage of the Smithsonian Institution's auditorium, as well as representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution and the participating Daughters of the American Revolution State officers. The United States Navy Band Orchestra playing a stirring march as the American Legion National Guard



of Honor precedes the D. A. R. Pages carrying the American Flags of the Chapters in a spirited entrance, culminating in the Advance of the Colors. All this gave a splendid background and impetus to the District of Columbia's D. A. R. commemoration of the 163rd anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States.

After the invocation by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Ragan, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by the State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag, Mrs. Milans, the recitation of the Preamble to the Constitution was led by Miss Mamie F. Hawkins, State Vice Regent. Ben Mitchell Morris of the Navy Band, with his splendid voice, then led in the singing of four verses of America.

The National Officers were introduced by the State Regent, Mrs. James D. Skinner, who extended to the large audience the greetings of our organization. The State Historian, Miss Faustine Dennis, who presided, next presented the officers of other organizations and thanked them for being with us. She then introduced the speaker, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin, a former Mayor of Baltimore, widely known for his patriotic activities and as a splendid orator.

The inspiration gained from his excellent address, from the presence of our National Officers who so honored us, from the selections of the Navy Band Orchestra and Mr. Morris's singing, and from the background

of massed flags, made the District Daughters realize anew the blessings and privileges as well as the responsibilities which we all receive from the great document written and adopted by our patriotic ancestors, the Constitution of the United States.

(Miss) FAUSTINE DENNIS,  
*State Historian.*

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## NORTH CAROLINA

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THE late Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, of Concord, N. C., Historian General 1920-23, was memorialized on the afternoon of October 24 at a program at the Cabarrus Country Club, Concord, N. C.

Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, paid tribute to Miss Coltrane and her sister, Mrs. Charles A. Cannon, for their historical, educational and patriotic work. "The achievements of such women are the reasons why our Society has won the respect and admiration of thinking Americans," Mrs. Patton declared. "We need more of their kind in our organization. Their example should be followed throughout the country. Their work should be an inspiration for all of us."

Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, of Salisbury, N. C., Past Vice President General, was chief speaker. She praised Miss Coltrane as "A great American woman, a brilliant



AT CONCORD PROGRAM IN TRIBUTE TO PAST HISTORIAN GENERAL

Among those at tea following tribute program to the late Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane in Concord, N. C., (left to right): Mrs. John A. Kellenberger, State D. A. R. Historian; Mrs. Robert E. Jones, sister of Miss Coltrane; Mrs. E. C. Marshall, Chairman Hezekiah Alexander House Restoration; Mrs. Charles A. Cannon, sister of Miss Coltrane; Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, Past Vice President General; Miss Gertrude Carraway, Vice President General; Mrs. James B. Patton, President General; Miss Virginia Horne, North Carolina State Regent; Mrs. Joel G. Layton, State Chaplain; Mrs. J. Roy Hege, Regent Cabarrus Black Boys Chapter; and Mrs. J. Roy Davis, Program Chairman.

national officer of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a noble Christian leader. . . . Under her touch history, which is the heart of our Society, was glorified."

With more than 200 D. A. R. members present from many parts of North Carolina, the memorial meeting was presided over by Mrs. J. Roy Hege, Regent of the Cabarrus Black Boys Chapter. Mrs. Joel G. Layton, State D. A. R. Chaplain, conducted the devotions. Mrs. E. F. White led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, and Mrs. L. A. Fisher led in singing the National Anthem.

After Mrs. J. Roy Davis had welcomed the visitors, Miss Virginia Horne, State Regent, introduced distinguished guests, including a large number of State D. A. R. Officers and Chairmen. She also presented Mrs. Gregory. The President General was introduced by Miss Gertrude Carraway, Vice President General.

A lovely tea followed the impressive program. Hostesses were Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Robert E. Jones, another sister of Miss Coltrane's, and Mrs. William C. Cannon.

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### TENNESSEE

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WITH the oft expressed desire that every member of the Tennessee D. A. R. attend Continental Congress as well as State Conference, I accepted appointment as Chartered Motor Coach chairman with enthusiasm.

We realized that the trips must be both inexpensive and attractive in order to attract those who had never been particularly interested in attending either meeting. Therefore, much time and thought were placed on sight-seeing and visiting the Chapters en route. Through the courtesy of the A.A.A. club, Travel Bureau, and Chambers of Commerce in Tennessee and Virginia, many interesting and helpful plans were added.

Just as the sun rose on the morning of April 7, two Chartered Greyhound Coaches, filled with enthusiastic women, pulled away from the Hermitage Hotel, Nashville, Tenn. Corsages, candy and fruit were the gifts of husbands and families. They, too, joined in the spirit as they waved "goodbye".

To see these large silver ships pull out and watch the banners, carrying "Tenn.

D. A. R. Special", blowing in the breeze, gave a thrill and even brought a tear or two to the eyes of those who watched.

Our first stop was in Cookeville, Tenn., where the Walton Road Chapter entertained the entire group with a well-planned Coffee. Following this, several members joined us for the trip to Washington. As we neared Bristol, songs were sung and some even took on a poetic mood and quoted verses of love and friendship.

Never has there been a more elaborate banquet spread than was at the hotel in Bristol. Members of the Volunteer Chapter joined us for dinner and a surprise Birthday cake was the gift of the State Regent. There the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, in his welcome address, named the group the "D. A. R. Belles". The name seemed to stay with us through the trip and by our return there had been songs written about the "Belles."

A very early rise on the following morning carried us to Abingdon for breakfast. As we approached the Lee Shrine on Washington and Lee Campus, music filled the air. We were told to come to the Chapel where a musical program had been arranged in our honor.

A pause at Natural Bridge and on to Charlottesville, where we visited Monticello and the University of Virginia. While circling the Campus, many students stood at attention while others applauded us along the way.

We sailed past the Mayflower Hotel at 9 P.M. There the State Regent stood and welcomed her "children."

Congress was attended with much enthusiasm and every minute crowded with all possible activities. A tiny bit of sight-seeing was done during the week for this was included in the price.

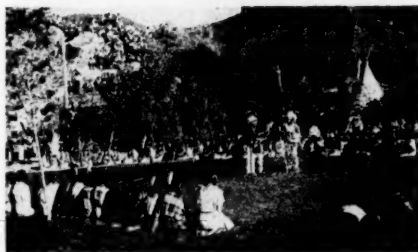
Space does not permit a detailed story of the return trip, but we visited Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, and Richmond, Va.

In Greeneville, Tenn., we were served tea at the Old Tailor Shop of President Johnson. This was the courtesy of the Nola-chucky Chapter.

The safe return of the Tennessee Daughters doesn't end the story. For from this experience has sprung a new organization. Three picnics were successfully held during the summer. The only requirement to be-

(Continued on page 60)

## With the Chapters



**Washakie** (Thermopolis, Wyoming). When Marie Montabe wrote the pageant, "The Gift of the Waters," she commemorated one of the greatest gifts ever made by one nation to mankind. Chief Washakie of the Shoshone Tribe led the Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes in the signing of an agreement on April 21, 1897, giving the world's largest known mineral hot springs to the State of Wyoming. The condition of the gift was that the water be available to all people who need its healing powers.

Washakie Chapter, D. A. R., sponsors this pageant, which was written by one of its charter members, and which is given the first Sunday in August each year. Many members of the Chapter participated in the chorus, the music being written by Marie Montabe. Costumes, publicity, music direction and assistant chairmanship were also handled by members, and Bud Koger, the son of one member, served as Narrator.

Proudly Chief Charlie Washakie, only living son of the great Chief Washakie, portrayed his father. Lynn St. Clair was the Interpreter, and other members of the Shoshone Tribe participated as drummers and dancers.

In front of the steaming springs backed by red hills the Chief and his Indian sub-chiefs and warriors stand. Chanting the haunting song of sadness at the giving of their Bah-un-gueuana (great smoking waters), the Indian women wind down the trail, to kneel in sorrow as their Chief makes the gift. Horsemen standing on the skyline sadly leave their teepee camp as the others return to the hills.

The historical pageant will live long in the minds of those who attend and can remember the words:

"Ye who love the winds of summer,  
Singing, sobbing through the pine trees

\* \* \*

List ye to this tale depicted,  
Hear ye of this Gift of Waters.  
The great gift of the Shoshones  
To the Tibos, foreign brothers."

RUTH CLARE YONKEE,  
*Assistant Historian.*

**Joseph Habersham** (Atlanta, Ga.). "Soil Conservation Week" in Georgia was observed by the Joseph Habersham Chapter in September at its beautiful Habersham Memorial Hall on Fifteenth Street in Atlanta. Mrs. Mark A. Smith of Macon, National Chairman of the Conservation Committee, was the speaker. She was presented with a newly-published book, "Conserving Soil Resources," written at the request of the State Conservation Committee and published by a Chapter member. Another copy of this book was given by the Chapter to the State D. A. R. Library.

Eighty members were present to hear the dynamic speaker, Mrs. Smith, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General. "Trees," by Joyce Kilmer, was sung by Ray Fennell, baritone soloist of the Fort McPherson Choir. A luncheon honoring Mrs. Smith followed the meeting.



CONSERVATION MEETING

(Left to right)—Mrs. Mark A. Smith, National Chairman, Conservation Committee; Mrs. Lytle D. Burns, Jr., Chapter Regent; and Mrs. S. Fred Roach, Chapter Chairman, Conservation.

Recently the Chapter was credited with being the first woman's organization in Atlanta to enroll in the Crusade for Freedom. A photograph appeared in the *Atlanta Constitution*, showing the Regent, Mrs. Lytle DeWitt Burns, Jr., together with the National Defense Chairman, Mrs. Donald Spicer, whose husband had the joyful experience of raising Old Glory on Guam after four tragic years of imprisonment, and Mrs. W. F. Dykes, ranking Past Regent of the Chapter, shown signing the Freedom Scroll. Members staffed the booth at Rich's Department Store during the week's drive for signatures and donations, and also appeared on television in behalf of "Radio for Free Europe," sponsored by General Eisenhower and Georgia's own General Lucius Clay.

The second largest Chapter in the State, Joseph Habersham Chapter, is also a Star Honor Roll Chapter. It sponsors the Lady Elizabeth Oglethorpe Society, C. A. R., from which many members have transferred into the D. A. R.

ETHEL PRITCHETT THIGPEN,  
(Mrs. John F.),  
*Chairman of Public Relations.*

**Braddock Trail** (Mount Pleasant, Pa.). Under the able direction of their Regent, Mrs. R. Edward Beard, and Organizing President, Mrs. Frank P. Lemmon, members of Braddock Trail Chapter organized the Peggy Shaw Society, Children of the American Revolution, at their regular meeting, January 14, 1950. Miss Suzanne Boyer Kreinbrook was appointed first Junior President of the group of nine organizing members.

With the splendid cooperation of their sponsors, the Children have already doubled

their membership and have two sets of papers pending. They have also prepared twelve scrapbooks for the Indian children and entertained their mothers and grandmothers at a special Mother's Day Tea.

The most outstanding of Peggy Shaw Society's first year activities has been their Colonial Tea at which the members of Braddock Trail Chapter and representatives from three other Chapters and from the S. A. R. were the guests.

The Children presented a varied program of songs, dances, xylophone solos, and recitations, in traditional colorful Colonial costumes. When fourteen members danced the Virginia Reel, a fitting climax was reached. Colored moving pictures were taken throughout the program, so Braddock Trail Chapter has a pictorial record of Peggy Shaw Society's first big party.

MRS. JAMES BRADDOCK, *Regent.*

**Bethia Southwick** (Wellsville, Ohio). The commemoration of Wellsville's 155th settlement celebration found Bethia Southwick Chapter prominent in many activities.

The Mother's Day Costume Parade depicting styles of other years, with Mrs. J. Wallace Chetwynd, former Regent as one of the judges, a Breakfast in Dairyland featuring costumes of the Gay Nineties which was broadcast over Radio Station WLIO, and a prologue to the city's annual style show, were the early features. Isabel Runyon Hart, Vice Regent, was costume chairman for the pageant, "Gateway to the West," held for four nights in Nicholson Stadium, with 500 local people in the cast. Many D. A. R. members had character parts in the pageant.

During the celebration the Chapter presented a historical marker to the Historical Society commemorating the site of Whitacre House, now occupied by the Potters Bank and Trust Company. The Marker is a beautiful native rock, quarried from the hills of this section, with a bronze tablet embedded, bearing the inscription: "Here Jas. A. Garfield, Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson spoke. Gen. Lewis Cass, U. S. Secretary of State, was a guest and General John H. Morgan, C. S. A., 'The Raider' was a prisoner of war." The Chapter members wore colonial costumes for this occasion.

The climax of the celebration was a historical parade. "The Making of the





Flag" by Betsy Ross was the theme used by the Chapter for its float, with Mrs. Duane C. Moore as Betsy Ross holding a replica of the first flag, and Mrs. Delmar T. O'Hara, Regent, at the maple spinning wheel dated 1838. The D. A. R. insignia was mounted on the front of the float.

MRS. DELMAR T. O'HARA,  
*Regent.*

**La Jolla** (La Jolla, Calif.). Fifty years of active membership in the National Society was celebrated by Ada Bell Bateman Miller (Mrs. Horace O.) at the meeting of La Jolla Chapter, La Jolla, California, on October 3.

Ada Bell Bateman was admitted to membership on October 3, 1900, in the National Society, D. A. R., through Washington Court House Chapter of Washington Court House, Ohio. In 1907 she moved to Middletown, Ohio, and became a member of the Col. Jonathan Bayard Smith Chapter there.

Mrs. Miller served the Society and her Chapter for the next 37 years faithfully and well. She filled practically every office in the Chapter, including three terms as Regent, and represented the Chapter frequently as delegate to State and National meetings. Mrs. Miller served the Ohio society as State Chairman of D. A. R. Manuals for Citizenship during the administrations of Mrs. Herbert Backus and Mrs. Walter Tobey.

Mrs. Miller moved to La Jolla, California, in 1944 and in May, 1949, she became one of the sixteen organizing members of La Jolla Chapter and was made the first Vice Regent and Chairman of the Program Committee.

La Jolla Chapter honored Mrs. Miller's fifty years in the National Society at its

October 3rd meeting, which was held in the home of Mrs. R. E. Butterfield. The Regent, Miss Angeline E. Allen, presided and the special tribute to Mrs. Miller was given by Mrs. J. R. Hutchinson, Second Vice Regent. The assisting hostesses were Mrs. F. E. Gage, Dr. Nina Allen Gird and Miss Mary E. Allen.

Congratulations, letters, telegrams, and personal felicitations were received from Mrs. James B. Patton, President General; Mrs. Edgar Atkinson Fuller, State Regent of California; from her former Chapter in Middletown, Ohio, and from the members of La Jolla Chapter. A corsage and a D. A. R. Memorial Plate were presented to her.

William K. Shearer spoke on "Our Failing Foreign Policy."

Tea was served in the lovely patio of the hostess. Mrs. J. R. Hutchinson and Mrs. Claude M. Hurd poured, and Mrs. Miller cut the cake which was decorated in her honor.

La Jolla Chapter has 34 members, having doubled its membership in the first year, and five new applications for membership were presented at this meeting.

MARY ALLEN, *Press Secretary.*



MRS. HORACE O. MILLER



**Keskeskick** (Yonkers, N. Y.). To commemorate Keskeskick Chapter's fifty-fifth anniversary in June, a reception was held at Philipse Manor Hall, where Mrs. Harry Warfield, Regent, introduced many distinguished guests.

The National officers present were: Mrs. William Pouch, Honorary President General; Mrs. George Kuhner, Curator General; and Mrs. Page Schwarzwaelder, Past Treasurer General.

New York State officers: Mrs. Harold Erb, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Ruth Duryee, State Chaplain; Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Floyd E. Woolsey, State Treasurer; Miss Georgia Hitchcock, State Director; Mrs. Harry Leroy Hampton, Chairman Ellis Island; Mrs. Howard Steiner, Chairman Motion Pictures; Mrs. K. G. Maybe, Chairman National Defense; and Mrs. Fred Aebly, Chairman Press Relations.

Other invited guests were the Hon. Kristen Kristensen, Mayor of Yonkers, Mr. Messmore Kendall, Chairman of the Philipse Manor Hall Committee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Mr. Gardner Osborn, Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and Regents of Westchester County Chapters.

Keskeskick Chapter's Home is Philipse Manor Hall, and the Daughters are proud to entertain in this beautiful old Manor built in 1682 by Frederick Philipse. The Manor is redolent with charm of the eighteenth-century atmosphere. Throughout the house hangs the priceless Cocharn collection of Presidential portraits done by the Master painters of their day, also many mementos of Colonial life are collected here. The property is administered in collaboration with the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

In this historic setting a most beautiful table was arranged, using large bowls of flowers and the Chapter's own silver service. The highlight of the reception was when the Daughters proudly watched their only living charter member, Mrs. Ralph Earl Prime, cut the birthday cake. Cake, fruit punch, and other dainties were served.

Mrs. Nelson A. Reed, a Past Regent, was Chairman of the Reception.

**MRS. HARRY WARFIELD, Regent.**

**Ganowauges** (Richfield Springs, N. Y.). Ganowauges Chapter on August 24 placed a marker in Lakewood Cemetery to the memory of George Robert Twelve Hughes, bearing this inscription:

George Robert Twelve Hughes,  
Member of the Boston Tea Party,  
Born in Wrentham, Mass., Nov. 5th, 1731,  
Died in Richfield Springs, N. Y., Nov.  
5th, 1840.

Erected by Ganowauges Chapter, D. A.  
R., Richfield Springs, N. Y.

This patriot was one of eleven children born to George and Abigail Hewes, and his third name was given him by his mother, who had an uncle named "Twelve."

In the days of his young manhood, England was demanding high taxes on several articles sent to the Colonies, among them tea, and they employed a number of ships to bring this tea to America.

The tea destroyed was in three ships, lying near Griffin's Wharf, and surrounded by armed ships of war, for the British were determined to land the tea, even "under the cannon's mouth." But, as we know now, this was not done.

One night several citizens, dressed as Indians, with tomahawks and hatchets appeared from somewhere, and went to the ships where the tea was stored, very quietly and efficiently opened the chests of tea, and threw them overboard, being very sure that all the tea got wet. It took three hours to break open and throw overboard the 342 chests of tea.

It may be noted here that Hewes, with three others, Leonard Pitt, Paul Revere, and John Pulling, are the only ones whose names are known among the "Indians" who helped throw the tea overboard on that eventful night.

To revive and perpetuate for posterity one among the important events leading to a new and glorious era in the history of this country, and the world, and to one who took an active part in it, Ganowauges Chapter is glad and proud to place this marker in Lakeview Cemetery.

**MRS. M. J. CLARKE, Regent.**

**Joseph Spencer** (Portsmouth, Ohio). Closing the regular season of activity at Girl Scout Camp Molly Lauman, the entire

camp complement of 120 girls and their staff met before lunch in front of Brechner Lodge for the presentation of a new American Flag by Mrs. George F. Emrick, Regent of Joseph Spencer Chapter.



A color guard of Girl Scouts in uniform, resplendent with new insignia depicting their honor, raised the new 8 foot by 12 foot flag, which was the gift of Joseph Spencer Chapter, and presented by Mrs. Emrick, who is a National Vice Chairman of the Committee for the Correct Use of the Flag.

The presentation was made in a formal ceremony, and the flag was accepted by one of the Girl Scouts and acknowledged by Miss Pauline Walden, Camp Director. Mrs. Richard Vreeland, a member of Joseph Spencer Chapter and of the Girl Scout Council, accompanied Mrs. Emrick.

A demonstration of the proper method of destroying a worn flag was given, the flag being burned in accordance with the rules given in the U. S. Marine Manual.

A second flag was presented by Mrs. Emrick, through Joseph Spencer Chapter, to the Scioto County Children's Home in a beautiful flag-raising ceremony.

**William Kenly** (Latrobe, Pa.). Fort Ligonier was the first major fort built by the British west of the Allegheny Mountains. It was built in 1758 in what is now Westmoreland County, Pa., on Loyalhanna Creek, in what is now the town of Ligonier, named for Sir John Ligonier, commander-in-chief of the British armies when the British and French were fighting for possession of the land drained by the Ohio River and its tributaries, the center of which is now the present city of Pittsburgh.

Fort Ligonier served a vital purpose in our history as "Key to the West." It was

officially abandoned in 1765 after serving through seven colorful and eventful years of war. Gradually all vestiges of the fort disappeared until in the year 1927 two lots of uneven ground covered with vines and grass were all that remained of this historic spot. Mr. John Hughes bought and presented one of the lots to the William Kenly Chapter, in honor of his mother, Mrs. Jane Zimmers Hughes, who had organized the Chapter. In the year 1931 the remaining lot was bought by the Chapter. A marker was placed upon the site in 1935 and for the first time in over 150 years the location of this important fort was identified.

In 1946 the Fort Ligonier Memorial Foundation was established and incorporated by the Pennsylvania Courts, with the idea of rebuilding the Fort. A study revealed that it had been a simple structure of earth and timber.

The Chapter deeded its two lots to the Foundation in 1948 and a plan was formulated to obtain the necessary funds to finance the project. It was decided to sell logs, of which the fort is to be reconstructed, at ten dollars apiece until ten thousand are sold. A Foundation Certificate will be issued to each purchaser and his name will be permanently recorded on the Roll of Honor to be preserved in the reconstructed fort. This campaign is a challenge to all who have a pride in their heritage.

(MISS) GAY E. PHILLIPS, *Historian*.

**Alice Whitman** (Lewiston, Idaho). A memorial dedicatory service was held October 13 at the Normal Hill Cemetery, with a grave marker dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Josephine Moser Porter, Past Regent, who had also served the Chapter as Registrar and Historian and the State Society as Corresponding Secretary. Her mother, Mrs. Hannia Estella Moser, is also a Past Regent and Historian of the Chapter.

Besides D. A. R. members, also represented at the service were the Sons of the American Revolution, American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars, VFW Auxiliary, War Mothers, Spanish American Veterans, Auxiliary, Forty and Eight and Eight and Forty.



(Left to Right)—Mrs. P. C. Feddersen, State Regent, kneeling; Mrs. D. L. Fourt, State Registrar; Glenn S. Porter, David Clarkson and Mrs. Carlisle Clarkson, husband, grandson and daughter respectively of Mrs. Porter; Mrs. Samuel C. Skillern, Past State Regent and National Transportation Chairman; Mrs. Raleigh Albright, State Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Thomas Campbell, Past State Registrar and Past State Corresponding Secretary.

Past and present D. A. R. State Officers participated in the program arranged by Mrs. Harry Christy. Taking part were Mrs. P. C. Feddersen, State Regent, who unveiled the marker; Mrs. Raleigh Albright, State Recording Secretary, who acted as Chaplain; Mrs. Thomas J. Campbell, Past Recording Secretary and Registrar, who gave the 23rd Psalm; and Mrs. Samuel C. Skillern, Past State Regent, who made the dedicatory address. Mrs. D. L. Fourt, State Registrar, offered the tribute. Vaughn Christy was flag bearer. David Clarkson, grandson of Mrs. Porter, placed the wreath.

Since D. A. R. markers were not available during the war period, it was not possible to pay this honor to other deceased members at the time of their deaths, but markers

were placed May 15, 1948, for Mrs. Daisy Tinkham Babb, Mrs. Emma Thatcher Chapman, Mrs. Gertrude Whealdon Dunlap and Mrs. Margaret Whealdon Lukins. On Oct. 15, 1948, there was a public dedicatory ceremony for the marker for Mrs. Gertrude Hall Lyons; and on Oct. 21, 1949, another dedication was held for the unveiling of a marker for Marey White Sartain.

BLANCHE S. CHRISTY, Registrar.

### Tennessee

(Continued from page 54)

come a member of this group is to board one of the Coaches for Congress or Conference. Every D. A. R. is not only invited to join, but urged to become a member.

The many favors, gifts and courtesies from various Nashville Department Stores will ever be a reminder of the most successful trip. Also they will bring to our attention the thought that there's much kindness and generosity among our American people.

The same idea for the Coaches was carried out for our State Conference and all plans for this next year have been completed.

Of course there must be progress, so our next trip to Congress will be made on the three modern Coaches, which are air-conditioned and carry coca-cola machines and snack bars.

The State Regent and I invite questions from any State. Information will be furnished with the greatest pleasure and we shall be happy to work with you in your plans should you wish to try our scheme.

MINNIE EDWARDS BEASLEY  
(Mrs. James S.),

State Chairman.

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My share of the work of the world may be limited, but the fact that it is work makes it precious. Darwin could work only half an hour at a time; yet in many diligent half-hours he laid anew the foundations of philosophy. Green, the historian, tells us that the world is moved not only by the mighty shoves of the heroes, but also by the aggregate of the tiny pushes of each honest worker.—  
HELEN KELLER.

# Genealogical Department

## MARYLAND MARRIAGE LICENSES

1778-1800

Recorded in the Clerk's Office Frederick County Court House, Frederick, Maryland  
Compiled by Miss Edith Miller, Frederick Chapter, D. A. R., Frederick, Maryland

- Abell, John—Sarah Thomas—October 23, 1790.  
Abey, Peter—Elizabeth Hefner—July 25, 1778.  
Able, John—Magdaline Decloe—June 5, 1780.  
Abricks, Hermanus—Jane Liggat—Jany. 1, 1791.  
Abricks, West—Ann Peyton—Feb. 21, 1794.  
Adams, Abraham—Rebecca Shipley—Dec. 15, 1792.  
Adams, Abraham—Mary Albaugh—Apl. 14, 1798.  
Adams, James—Lyda Meredith—Apl. 15, 1793.  
Adams, Joseph—Biddy Curran—Jany. 19, 1791.  
Addison, Robert—Remela Darlon—Aug. 14, 1779.  
Ader, John—Sarah Anst—Nov. 27, 1783.  
Adkins, Wm—Elizabeth King—July 20, 1793.  
Aiter, Abraham—Elizabeth Reigh—Apl. 17, 1781.  
Aiter, David—Elizabeth Stoner—Apl. 12, 1797.  
Albaugh, Abraham—Margaret Adams—June 18, 1791.  
Albaugh, David—Mary Harter—March 16, 1782.  
Albaugh, George—Catherine Springer—June 20, 1798.  
Albaugh, John—Mary Smith—Jany. 26, 1793.  
Albaugh, Samuel—Hannah Whiteneck—June 9, 1793.  
Albright, Henry—Anna Margaret Swawin—Jany. 8, 1781.  
Aldridge, John—Mary Lakin—Nov. 14, 1783.  
Aldridge, Thomas—Mary Blackburn—Feb. 4, 1791.  
Alexander, Ashton—Catherine Hanson Thomas—Dec. 26, 1799.  
Alexander, Ashton—Catherine Thomas—Dec. 26, 1799.  
Ale, Daniel—Modelane Keller—Oct. 12, 1778.  
Alfort, John—Margaret Ashman—Aug. 19, 1780.  
Allen, Philip—Jane Grimes—June 8, 1778.  
Allison, George—Christena Zimmerman—June 15, 1797.  
Ambrose, John—Catherine Lynn—Aug. 1, 1794.  
Amerson, Charles—Philipena Crampton—Apl. 8, 1797.  
Amelong, Frederick M.—Louise Sophia Furnal—May 3, 1797.  
Ancrum, Jacob—Elizabeth Clark—Mch. 20, 1779.  
Anderson, John—Catherine Loney—June 12, 1779.  
Anderson, John—Elizabeth Ship—Apl. 10, 1797.  
Anderson, Robert—Mary Brashears—Mch. 12, 1796.  
Anderson, William—Cavey Brashears—Sept. 26, 1778.  
Anderson, William—Anna Thomas—May 12, 1796.  
Ankrom, Aaron—Mary Marley—Apl. 30, 1783.  
Ansell, Saml—Priscilla Graves—Jany. 12, 1786.  
Apollo, Lewis Benjamin—Polly Starchberger—Jany 4, 1794.  
Apollo, Lewis Benjm—Catherine Slicker—Feb. 13, 1796.  
Appold, Lewis Benjm—Mary Usher—June 9, 1800.  
Archebald, Samuel—Catherine Cook—March 28, 1778.  
Armstrong, Joseph—Jane Alexander—Dec. 19, 1799.  
Arnold, Anthoney—Frances Leatherman—Aug. 22, 1782.  
Arnold, David—Eleanor Pearrie—March 1, 1793.  
Arnold, Peter—Nancy Perry—March 23, 1799.  
Ashman, Henry—Elizabeth Moyer—June 5, 1784.  
Asque, John—Sarah Woolverton—Oct. 4, 1779.  
Ater, Abraham—Catherine Reighe—Feb. 21, 1785.  
Ater, Abraham—Charity Ephlen—Mch. 30, 1799.  
Athein, Horatio—Mary Showne—June 11, 1791.  
Athey, Joseph—Mariah Wheeling—Jany. 27, 1798.  
Atwell, John—Anne Lewis—Sept. 4, 1797.  
Aubert, Martin—Catherine Feterley—Mch. 9, 1789.  
Avalon, Philip—Elizabeth Conner—Oct. 10, 1799.  
Aylon, Richard—Jane Avenpold—Mch. 14, 1793.  
Baer, John—Mary Thomas—Jany. 24, 1789.  
Bagens, John—Catherine Whitenack—June 7, 1783.  
Bale, John—Honor Murry—Oct. 1, 1796.  
Ball, Dant—Catherine Boyer—March 31, 1779.  
Ball, James—Rachel Hinton—Feb. 20, 1779.  
Bailey, Joseph—Susan Hedges—Sept. 16, 1790.  
Bailey, William—Mary Rachob—Sept. 2, 1784.  
Bailey, William—Phebe Ferrin—June 18, 1796.  
Bainbridge, Absalom—Elizabeth Beatty—April 12, 1790.  
Bainbridge, Edmond—Catiziah Bainbridge—Sept. 26, 1781.  
Bair, Henry—Elizabeth Shellman—Nov. 6, 1779.  
Baker, Adam—Juliana Layman—Sept. 17, 1794.  
Baker, Basil—Ann Linch—Nov. 25, 1790.  
Baker, Christian—Mary Chreichbaum—Aug. 25, 1783.  
Baker, Frederick—Catherine Baker—Mch. 29, 1789.  
Baker, Frederick—Susanna Buzzard—June 14, 1797.  
Baker, Henry—Pricilla Coke—Sept. 15, 1797.  
Baker, John—Polly Harder—Feb. 1, 1799.  
Baker, Larkin—Margaret Mark—Dec. 7, 1799.  
Baker, Peter—Elizabeth Foy—June 21, 1789.  
Baker, Philip—Margaret Stoker—Feb. 12, 1799.  
Balsell, Christian—Catherine Yantz—Sept. 9, 1786.  
Balser, John—Elizabeth Lydey—May 7, 1782.  
Baltzell, Daniel—Susanna Kittinger—Nov. 23, 1799.  
Baltzell, Jacob—Anna Campbell—May 6, 1796.  
Baltzell, Jacob—Charity Christ—Jany. 10, 1787.

- Bankard, Abraham—Modelena Erb—July 18, 1789.  
 Bantz, Henry—Catherine Smith—Aug. 9, 1788.  
 Bare, George—Mary Adams—Jany. 28, 1786.  
 Bare, George Junr—Catherine Hauer—Apl. 12, 1788.  
 Bare, George—Elizabeth Cublentz—Jany. 29, 1791.  
 Bare, John—Elizabeth Brown—May 13, 1797.  
 Bargesar, Daniel—Sarah Gates—Apl. 8, 1797.  
 Barker, Samuel—Ann Mocabee—Jany. 25, 1797.  
 Barker, William—Suzanna Griffith—Feby. 19, 1785.  
 Barkman, Peter—Ulianna Crandler—May 28, 1779.  
 Barkshire, Henry—Cresilla Burton—Feb. 15, 1779.  
 Barlow, Zachariah—Eleanor Hickman—Dec. 17, 1799.  
 Barnard, Michael—Caty Strong—Dec. 9, 1797.  
 Barnes, Caleb—Margaret Walker—Oct. 12, 1780.  
 Barnes, David—Elizabeth Hall—Aug. 27, 1787.  
 Barnes, Dawson—Mary Poole—Sept. 29, 1794.  
 Barnes, James—Sarah Jarris—May 27, 1783.  
 Barnes, James—Nancy Harrison—Dec. 24, 1795.  
 Barnes, John—Debitha Taylor—July 15, 1786.  
 Barnes, Michael—Elizabeth Kemp—Oct. 1, 1788.  
 Barnes, Thomas—Ann King—Jany. 3, 1795.  
 Barnes, William—Deborah Onion—Sept. 12, 1791.  
 Barnes, Vachel—Charity McDougal—May 15, 1788.  
 Barnes, Zadock—Elizabeth Paulson—Jany. 28, 1794.  
 Barnett, Luke—Catherine Pinkley—Apl. 25, 1796.  
 Barnett, Robert—Margaret Kemp—Mch. 18, 1796.  
 Barnett, Archibald—Elizabeth Lucas—June 22, 1782.  
 Barnett, Robert—Nancey Stallings—May 29, 1786.  
 Barnett, William—Sarah Piggman—Nov. 23, 1780.  
 Barnhart, Peter—Elizabeth Hains—Sept. 9, 1795.  
 Barns, Ephraim—Eleanor Barnes—Aug. 19, 1794.  
 Barnthisell, Christopher—Catherine Grove—Oct. 5, 1794.  
 Barr, Hugh—Priscilla James—Nov. 26, 1783.  
 Barrack, Frederick—Mary Simon—Sept. 19, 1797.  
 Barrick, Christian—Catherine Hoover—Feby. 15, 1793.  
 Barrick, George—Nancy Waters—May 11, 1783.  
 Barrick, Henry—Margaret Keller—Sept. 9, 1780.  
 Barrick, William—Catherine Heartsock—May 22, 1778.  
 Barrick, William—Mary Scholes—Sept. 29, 1792.  
 Barrington, Joseph—Martha Fisher—Apl. 1, 1797.  
 Bartholow, Thomas—Ann Nelson—Aug. 29, 1798.  
 Bash, Andw—Barbara Hanes—Nov. 21, 1780.  
 Bastian, Anthony—Catherine Fogle—Aug. 10, 1779.  
 Batson, George—Susanna Calbfleish—Dec. 12, 1795.  
 Bayard, John Hodge—Rebecca Edelen—Apl. 15, 1784.  
 Bayard, John Morris—Margaret Carrick—Oct. 8, 1788.  
 Bayer, Michl—Catherine Delaplank—Jany. 4, 1785.  
 Bayley, Saml—Mary Campbell—Nov. 11, 1779.  
 Bayman, Thos.—Mary Smith—Nov. 15, 1779.  
 Beale, Benjamin—Ann Bardle—May 5, 1778.  
 Beale, Davault—Mary Hildebrand—Nov. 11, 1791.  
 Beall, Colmore—Mary Shekells—Apl. 3, 1786.  
 Beall, Colmore—Jean Offutt—Nov. 2, 1791.  
 Beall, Daniel—Catherine Bingan—Apl. 17, 1790.  
 Beall, Elisha—Jane Perry—Oct. 17, 1783.  
 Beall, George—Margaret Hamilton—Oct. 19, 1790.  
 Beall, John B.—Eleanor Beatty—Nov. 26, 1796.  
 Beall, Joseph—Henrietta Biggs—Jany. 13, 1785.  
 Beall, Nathaniel—Ann Head—Feby. 5, 1788.  
 Beall, Ninian—Ann Maria Stricker—Mch. 7, 1780.  
 Beall, Peter—Margaret Weddle—Oct. 9, 1779.  
 Beall, Robert—Ann Aldridge—Aug. 11, 1787.  
 Beall, Theodore—Susanna Eve Greenfield—June 5, 1790.  
 Beall, Thomas Brooke—Harriet West—Apl. 12, 1799.  
 Beall, Upton—Matilda Price—Dec. 29, 1796.  
 Beall, William—Elizabeth Walker—Dec. 19, 1798.  
 Beamer, Adam—Mary Albaugh—Feby. 12, 1785.  
 Beamer, Matthias—Christena Boyer—Sept. 4, 1786.  
 Bean, Jacob—Mary Myers—Sept. 20, 1786.  
 Beane, William—Elizabeth Garaner—Sept. 23, 1797.  
 Beanes, Francis—Martha Haff—Aug. 14, 1789.  
 Beard, William—Patty Roberts—Dec. 23, 1791.  
 Beare, William—Elizabeth Rudecill—June 1, 1782.  
 Beatty, Elijah—Susanna Hagan—July 7, 1785.  
 Beatty, Thos.—Jane Waters—May 26, 1779.  
 Bechtell, George—Esther Eller—Mch. 15, 1794.  
 Beck, Anthony—Ann Barnes—May 14, 1795.  
 Beck, Jeremiah—Mary Night—Dec. 23, 1797.  
 Beckenbaugh, George Peter—Susanna Keffauver—Dec. 15, 1785.  
 Beckenbaugh, George—Elizabeth Simmerman—Oct. 21, 1791.  
 Becker, Henry Jr.—Catherine Miller—Sept. 5, 1786.  
 Beckibaugh, George—Mary Powlas—Dec. 22, 1792.  
 Beckwith, David—Catherine Justice—Sept. 23, 1786.  
 Beckwith, William—Martha Elder—March 28, 1788.  
 Beeler, George—Elizabeth Mullidore—Mch. 26, 1794.  
 Beever, William—Susannah Temple—June 4, 1778.  
 Beigler, Henry—Barbara Flukein—May 18, 1786.  
 Belt, Jeremiah—Ann West—Nov. 9, 1796.  
 Belt, John—Sarah Hyfield—Apl. 5, 1791.  
 Belt, Lloyd—Elizth Causlet Metcalfe Thomas—Dec. 16, 1790.  
 Bence, Jacob—Barbara Kemp—Feby. 27, 1790.  
 Bennett, Benjamin—Rebecca James—Nov. 24, 1780.  
 Bennett, Daniel—Sarah Johnson—April 11, 1788.  
 Bennett, Jesse—Prescilla Knight—Dec. 20, 1779.  
 Bennett, John—Mary Plummer—Apl. 29, 1786.



- Bennett, John—Cassandra Benton—Dec. 29, 1795.  
 Bennit, Jeffries—Eleanor Benton—Dec. 18, 1792.  
 Bennit, Nathan—Deborah Holland—Mch. 14, 1795.  
 Bentley, Abner—Ruth Wood—Apl. 6, 1782.  
 Bentley, Absalom—Ruth Bentley—Apl. 4, 1795.  
 Bentley, Solomon—Rebecka Wood—Mch. 15, 1781.  
 Bentz, Jacob—Catherine Stickle—Jany. 19, 1799.  
 Bentz or Pence, George—Elizabeth Gumbare—Apl. 5, 1788.  
 Berghman, Christopher—Maria Pantz—Aug. 10, 1784.  
 Berkman, Peter—Catharine Litchard—June 3, 1779.  
 Berryer, Abraham—Margaret Hughes—June 8, 1797.  
 Bevard, John—Esther Smith—Nov. 20, 1787.  
 Beyer, David—Sarah Crum—Nov. 5, 1785.  
 Bier, John—Uliana Snider—Oct. 28, 1784.  
 Bier, Philip Jun.—May Miller—Nov. 10, 1798.  
 Biggon, Heugh—Sarah Hewey—Nov. 25, 1778.  
 Biggs, Fredk.—Mary Wilson—Oct. 17, 1795.  
 Biggs, Jacob—Eve Moon—June 25, 1785.  
 Biggs, Jacob—Christena Borghman—Dec. 23, 1794.  
 Biggs, John—Prescilla Willson—Nov. 20, 1782.  
 Bigham, Thomas—Margaret McNair—Mch. 20, 1799.  
 Binns, Simon—Sarah Wildman—Jany. 4, 1790.  
 Bird, Saml.—Sarah Dyson—Mch. 30, 1795.  
 Bittle, John—Elizabeth Mullinieus—July 21, 1797.  
 Black, Henry—Susanna Whitmore—Nov. 29, 1799.  
 Blackburn, Thomas—Jane Squire—Oct. 29, 1796.  
 Blackburn, Wm—Ann Carr—Feby. 11, 1779.  
 Blickenstaffer, David—Uliana Shurtz—Jan. 7, 1793.  
 Blickenstaffer, Yost—Margaret Fuller—Aug. 31, 1799.  
 Bloom, John—Elizabeth Engel—Oct. 3, 1798.  
 Bogen, Anthy. Fredk.—Mary Koontz—Dec. 7, 1784.  
 Boggis, James—Margaret Stickle—Aug. 27, 1794.  
 Bonham, Malachi—Mary Williamson—Sept. 24, 1789.  
 Bontz, John—Elizabeth Birely—Sept. 9, 1797.  
 Booger, Jacob—Elizabeth Crist—Aug. 21, 1790.  
 Boogher, Frederick—Christena Margareta Hultz—Oct. 16, 1791.  
 Bookey, Mathias—Christena Grush—Apl. 22, 1780.  
 Boring, Joshua—Jane Camack—Jany. 23, 1797.  
 Boroff, Valentine—Margaret Coze—Mch. 24, 1794.  
 Boseman, Richard—Susanna Holtz—Apl. 6, 1778.  
 Boteler, Alexander—Elizabeth Philpott—Jany. 9, 1792.  
 Boteler, Arthur—Elizabeth Swearingen—Sept. 12, 1797.  
 Boteler, Henry—Mary Eastburn—Aug. 24, 1793.  
 Bottenfield, Jacob—Elizabeth Emeris—Sept. 18, 1798.  
 Bourmaster, John W.—Mary Eve Dowlan—Sept. 18, 1779.  
 Bousom, John—Elizabeth Weddin—Nov. 27, 1778.  
 Bowden, Thomas—Eleanor Mahany—Dec. 9, 1780.  
 Bowden, William—Elizabeth Ryley—June 6, 1778.  
 Bowens, Thomas—Louisa Barnes—Dec. 12, 1793.  
 Bower, Martin—Barbara Handshe—June 17, 1780.  
 Bower, Philip—Sarah Perry—Nov. 17, 1780.  
 Bowie, Peter—Mary Clements—Sept. 20, 1798.  
 Bowie, William—Ann Card—Dec. 19, 1788.  
 Bowlas, Jacob—Margr Beckibaugh—Feby 18, 1792.  
 Bowles, John—Eve Beckenbaugh—Aug. 21, 1797.  
 Bowling, Samuel—Mary Ann Plummer—Feby. 20, 1787.  
 Bowlis, Henry—Elizabeth Routzawn—Apl. 26, 1798.  
 Bowsinger, Henry—Barbara Shrader—Oct. 5, 1784.  
 Boyd, Andrew—Mary McCay—June 26, 1783.  
 Boyer, Abraham—Eve Bearinger—June 20, 1786.  
 Boyer, Adam—Charlotte Mantz—July 4, 1779.  
 Boyer, Jacob—Catherine Link—July 25, 1779.  
 Boyer, John—Mary Burckhart—Dec. 21, 1796.  
 Boyer, Joseph—Mary Stoll—Nov. 1, 1779.  
 Boylan, Thomas—Mary Good—Feby. 19, 1789.  
 Boyle, Daniel—Susanna Carrice—Apl. 23, 1796.  
 Boyle, John—Ann Talbott—Jany. 22, 1797.  
 Boyrley, Frederick—Elizth Motter—May 31, 1783.  
 Boyrley, George—Elizth Juch or Inch—Mch. 18, 1779.  
 Bradley, Danl.—Ann Lester—July 29, 1782.  
 Bradley, Patrick—Rachel James—July 8, 1794.  
 Bradley, Wm—Jane Fulliston—Nov. 18, 1779.  
 Braithwaite, William—Kitty Brookover—May 18, 1786.  
 Brandenburg, John—Phebe Gorner—Apl. 12, 1794.  
 Brandenburg, William—Christena Martin—June 15, 1795.  
 Brandenburg, Saml.—Madelaine Hargerhymer—May 8, 1780.  
 Brandenbergh, Fredk.—Elizth Sibert—Feb. 22, 1782.  
 Brandenbergh, Henry—Elizabeth Gorner—July 10, 1793.  
 Brandt, Christian—Rosanna Walter—Feby. 6, 1786.  
 Brashear, Ely—Julia Magrueder—May 14, 1799.  
 Brashears, Belt Dr.—Ann Cook—April 28, 1792.  
 Brathelow, Michael—Ann Nelson—Aug. 18, 1792.  
 Brave, Jacob—Rebecca Nixon—Sept. 13, 1799.  
 Brawner, Thomas Junr—Elizabeth Need—Feby. 16, 1798.  
 Brayfield, John Baptist—Uliana Whitmire—Apl. 15, 1787.  
 Brayfield, Samuel—Jane Pancoast—Apl. 13, 1796.  
 Brayn, Joseph—Martha Mathews—Oct. 17, 1778.  
 Brengle, Christian—Elizabeth Devilbiss—Oct. 18, 1788.  
 Brengle, Lawrence—Catherine Sheffey—June 20, 1788.  
 Bricher, John—Nancey Boyer—Feby. 10, 1779.  
 Brightwell, John—Marg. Dodson—Dec. 31, 1784.  
 Brightwell, William—Mary Waddle—Aug. 20, 1785.

- Briscoe, John—Eleanor Magruder—Feby. 14, 1784.
- Briscoe, John—Jane Delashmutt—July 1, 1795.
- Briscoe, Ralph—Sarah Delashmutt—Mch. 3, 1792.
- Brish, Henry—Harriette Murry—Mch. 11, 1797.
- Brishe, David—Barbara Pentz—Sept. 13, 1788.
- Brookover, Thomas—Mary Thomas—Mch. 7, 1786.
- Brooner, Elias—Mary Ann Zimmerman—May 13, 1780.
- Brooner, John—Susanna Delauter—Oct. 9, 1779.
- Brother, Henry—Elizabeth Brengle—Jany. 5, 1793.
- Brother, Valentine—Margaret Shell—Jany. 8, 1795.
- Brown, Frederick—Catherine Engle—July 23, 1796.
- Brown, Henry—Ann Stevenson—June 4, 1793.
- Brown, Henry—Catherine Wise—June 22, 1797.
- Brown, Joseph—Sarah Stouder—Aug. 28, 1787.
- Brown, Michael—Rosanna Yantz—Mch. 25, 1786.
- Brown, Samuel—Deborah Inman—Aug. 21, 1791.
- Brown, Thomas—Lydia Ann Chambers—May 11, 1778.
- Browning, Edward—Priscilla Soper—Apl. 22, 1791.
- Browning, Elias—Susannah Cullom—Mch. 12, 1788.
- Browning, Joseph—Mary Haff—May 30, 1796.
- Browning, Lewis—Margaret Philips—Dec. 28, 1793.
- Browning, Saml—Nancy Hobbs—Feby. 10, 1792.
- Browning, Zadock—Mary Browning—Dec. 14, 1793.
- Bruner, Peter—Margaret Gunn—Oct. 4, 1782.
- Brunner, Jacob—Margaret Kline—Aug. 29, 1784.
- Brunner, Jacob—Magdalene Snyder—Aug. 12, 1786.
- Brunner, Peter of Peter—Catherine Sinn—Apl. 25, 1789.
- Bryan, James—Amey Hall—Aug. 29, 1793.
- Bryan, John—Elizabeth Carill—Jany. 16, 1780.
- Bryan, Thomas—Massy Plummer—July 24, 1793.
- Bryley, Simon—Ann Boyle—Aug. 21, 1779.
- Bucey, Henry—Ann Trueman—Sept. 26, 1778.
- Bucey, Henry—Ann Maccatee—Aug. 11, 1792.
- Buckey, George—Christena Haas—Apl. 21, 1787.
- Buckey, Peter—Christena Martena—Apl. 13, 1794.
- Buckey, Peter—Mary Salmon—May 16, 1796.
- Buckey, Valentine—Charlotte Ramsbergh—Jany. 29, 1793.
- Buckias, John Jr—Elizabeth Wey—Apl. 9, 1796.
- Burckhart, George—Hannah Hedge—Sept. 12, 1795.
- Burckhart, Joseph—Margaret Stephanus—Oct. 5, 1793.
- Burckhart, John—Catherine Markle—June 20, 1789.
- Burckhart, Nathaniel—Margaret Simmons—Apl. 15, 1786.
- Burckitt, George Junr—Ann Hobbs—June 9, 1785.
- Burges, William—Caran Nicholls—Nov. 5, 1790.
- Burgher, Adam—Susanna Smith—May 17, 1793.
- Burkitt, Christopher—Elizabeth Hobbs—Oct. 21, 1780.
- Burkitt, Joshua—Elizabeth Nellson—May 17, 1792.
- Burn, Hugh—Sarah Temple—July 24, 1779.
- Burnee, Thomas—Barbara Nicewarmer—Aug. 19, 1785.
- Burniston, Joseph (Jr)—Juliana Grove—Aug. 4, 1787.
- Burrell, George—Elizabeth Lince—July 22, 1780.
- Burris, Thomas—Ann Lanham—June 28, 1794.
- Burton, Henry—Catherine Hill—May 1, 1779.
- Burton, Jacob—Mary Swearingen—June 5, 1790.
- Busey, Thomas—Elizabeth Beall—Apl. 5, 1797.
- Bush, John George—Justine Charlotte Bodensick—Apl. 13, 1798.
- Bussard, Joseph—Mary Sheffer—Sept. 14, 1778.
- Butler, Joseph—Mary Ogle—Aug. 1, 1778.
- Butler, Peter—Anne Silver—Apl. 13, 1786.
- Butler, Richard—Amelia Fischer—May 20, 1786.
- Butler, Thomas—Jane Gittings—Dec. 19, 1795.
- Butler, Tobias—Elizabeth Smith—Jany. 13, 1792.
- Butler, Tobias Junr—Catherine Crist—July 14, 1794.
- Butler, William—Delilah Gittings—Oct. 10, 1788.
- Butler, William—Delilah Browning—Feby. 24, 1789.
- Buxton, John—Mercy Soper—Nov. 13, 1798.
- Buzzard, Jno—Nancy Hufford—Jany. 12, 1795.
- Byfield, Robert—Mary Falconer—Feby. 16, 1779.
- Byrne, William—Mary Hildebrand—Jany. 2, 1787.
- Cain, John—Molly Gaver—Jan. 4, 1797.
- Calder, Nathaniel—Cassandra Chew—Dec. 30, 1790.
- Calhoon, James—Catherine McAtter—Dec. 29, 1778.
- Calmes, George—Mary Price—Jan. 23, 1783.
- Calpfeish, John—Catherine Foutz—Oct. 6, 1781.
- Camden, Charles—Elizabeth Camden—Dec. 17, 1793.
- Camden, Henry—Mary Sprigg—July 7, 1793.
- Campbell, Archibald—Sarah McDonald—Jan. 23, 1792.
- Campbell, Bennet—Catherine Devillbiss—Dec. 23, 1799.
- Campbell, Eneas—Henrietta Cheney—Dec. 24, 1793.
- Campbell, Jacob—Barbara Beckinbaugh—Sept. 5, 1794.
- Campbell, James—Clare Sehorn—Nov. 2, 1779.
- Campbell, James—Linney Hyatt—Sept. 9, 1785.
- Campbell, James—Sarah Sewall—Mar. 26, 1794.
- Campbell, John—Mary Carter—Mar. 16, 1784.
- Campbell, John—Elizabeth Hobbs—Dec. 23, 1796.
- Campbell, John Junr—Ann Cummings—April 9, 1796.
- Campbell, Mathias—Teney Voagh—May 9, 1778.
- Campbell, Matthew—Susanna Stull—Dec. 19, 1795.
- Candle, James—Ann Richards—Mar. 6, 1780.
- Cannon, John—Elizabeth Linganfelter—Oct. 23, 1790.
- Carbury, Henry—Cevilla (Sybilla) Schnertzell—Dec. 8, 1792.
- Carey, James—Mary Hodge—July 20, 1779.
- Carey, James—Charlotte Carlisle—July 17, 1795.

- Carmack, William—Sarah Richards—Aug. 16, 1791.
- Carney, John—Elizabeth Crist—Nov. 13, 1793.
- Carney, Michl—Margaret English—Jan. 30, 1781.
- Carl, David—Barbara Grove—Feby. 9, 1792.
- Carper, Philip—Catherine Drill—Oct. 1, 1797.
- Carrens, Thomas—Ruth Baldwin—May 16, 1780.
- Carrill, W.—Elizabeth Fee—Jany. 29, 1779.
- Carter, Arthur—Bethan Beall—June 27, 1793.
- Carter, John—Mary Hambleton—Sept. 6, 1783.
- Carter, John—Ann Thomas—Mar. 3, 1790.
- Carter, Joshua—Catherine Springer—June 28, 1796.
- Carter, Richard—Mary Beall—Dec. 18, 1790.
- Carter, Thomas—Mary Roach—Mar. 6, 1780.
- Carty, Thomas—Margaret Nicholls—Mar. 1, 1780.
- Cary, William—Mariah Barbara Fritchie—June 2, 1793.
- Cash, Jonathan—Sarah Fitzgerald—April 4, 1796.
- Cash, Wm.—Casse Nicholls—Mar. 26, 1779.
- Cassell, Abraham—Catherine Linganfelter—April 23, 1782.
- Cassell, Danl—Mary Ollix—May 8, 1785.
- Caterow, Charles—Catherine Christ—March 4, 1797.
- Caufman, Henry—Elizabeth Hardman—April 7, 1798.
- Cecil, Benjamin—Ann Fisher—Jan. 29, 1798.
- Cecil, John—Mary Linton—Feby. 24, 1798.
- Cecill, George—Elizabeth Linton—Dec. 16, 1797.
- Chadbourne, Joseph—Ann Gates—Nov. 17, 1779.
- Chamblin, William—Nancy Chamblin—Oct. 28, 1797.
- Chandler, Nathan—Cicely Davis—Apr. 9, 1782.
- Charlton, John W.—Elizabeth Beatty—Sept. 25, 1790.
- Chillcoal, Benjamin—Comfort McClain—July 1, 1783.
- Chun, Lancelot—Martha Ridgely—Nov. 10, 1792.
- Churchman, John Frederick—Mary Tucker—Feby. 25, 1787.
- Cile, Peter—Elizth King—Sept. 18, 1780.
- Clabaugh, Charles—Elizth Hill—Aug. 17, 1779.
- Clagett, Henry—Julia Hawkins—Nov. 23, 1798.
- Clancey, John—Elizabeth Yuslice—July 19, 1785.
- Clancey, Roger—Lydia Bale—June 26, 1795.
- Clapham, Josias Col.—Dorcas Johnson—Aug. 30, 1783.
- Clapham, Saml.—Elizabeth Johnson—Sept. 26, 1797.
- Clarey, John—Sarah Walker—Nov. 3, 1781.
- Clark, Thomas—Susanna Mansfield—Sept. 21, 1784.
- Clarke, Seth—Cassandra Browning—Nov. 3, 1795.
- Clary, Ashford Dowden—Elizabeth Smith—Dec. 17, 1789.
- Clary, Ashford Dowden—Sarah Neighbours—July 18, 1795.
- Clary, Daniel—Rachel Penn—Jan. 2, 1789.
- Clary, Zachariah—Delilah Penn—May 20, 1793.
- Clay, Adam—Elizabeth Hardinger—Jan. 10, 1793.
- Clay, John—Nancy Jones—Aug. 21, 1790.
- Clay, Samuel—Rachel Grimes—Mar. 19, 1793.
- Clefford, Michael—Pheby Eaton—Mar. 18, 1781.
- Clements, Basil—Cloe Green—Dec. 5, 1794.
- Clements, William—Winifred Hardey—July 24, 1797.
- Clements, Wm.—H.—Eleanor Jenkins—July 18, 1789.
- Clenerd, Francis—Sarah Weltzhamer—Sept. 21, 1785.
- Cline, Henry—Mary Jumper—July 19, 1778.
- Clinton, Thomas—Catherine Michael—June 6, 1794.
- Cloninger, Philip—Modelina Hennickhouser—Nov. 28, 1797.
- Coale, Dennis—Ann Dawson—Dec. 2, 1788.
- Coale, Isaac—Sarah Ridgely—Nov. 21, 1797.
- Coale, James—Mary Carter—Mar. 11, 1788.
- Cochron, Heugh—Elizth. Hobston—Oct. 29, 1779.
- Cock, Saml.—Mary Ogle—Dec. 15, 1783.
- Coe, Jesse—Abrillea Norris—Nov. 8, 1784.
- Coffee, John Dowden—Darcus Roberts—Dec. 21, 1785.
- Coffin, Lemnel—Catherine Creable—March 28, 1780.
- Coic, George—Elizabeth King—July 7, 1792.
- Colbert, Simon—Eleanor Reed—Dec. 12, 1778.
- Colby, William—Rebecca Brown—Apr. 15, 1799.
- Cole, Richard—Catherine McSherry—Sept. 7, 1786.
- Cole, William H.—Elizabeth Magors—Aug. 27, 1799.
- Coleman, Joseph—Rebeckah Justice—Feby. 27, 1792.
- Coleshine, Earnest—Elizth. Showe—Oct. 10, 1786.
- Colliberger, John—Susanna Dutrow—Nov. 16, 1791.
- Collins, Hodijah—Mary Gromett—Aug. 12, 1791.
- Collins, Matthew—Susannah Bowllass—Nov. 24, 1785.
- Collins, Patrick—Elizth. Pepper—Feb. 5, 1780.
- Compton, John—Sarah Knotts—June 29, 1778.
- Compton, John—Elizabeth Jacobs—Aug. 20, 1795.
- Compton, Joseph—Ann Paine, Oct. 27, 1798.
- Condon, David—Catharine Gotsailech—Oct. 16, 1797.
- Condon, Richd.—Arey Franklin—Jany. 6, 1787.
- Condon, Wm.—Ruth Welsch—Oct. 20, 1786.
- Condon, Wm. Sarah Penn—Oct. 13, 1787.
- Condon, Zachariah—Rachel Elliott—Dec. 8, 1789.
- Condon, Zachariah—Eleanor Todd—Dec. 17, 1799.
- Conn, William—Catherine Boteler—Feby. 9, 1799.
- Conner, James—Elizth. Sipes—Sept. 25, 1778.
- Conner, Lawrence—Elizabeth Appleby—Aug. 7, 1790.
- Conrad, Henry—Mary Late—Apr. 16, 1787.
- Conroy, Edward—Jemima Angus—May 19, 1795.
- Coogle, Adam—Catherine Nave—Aug. 10, 1787.
- Cook, Henry—Mary Lambert—June 1, 1779.
- Cook, John—Susannah Willson—April 10, 1779.
- Cook, John—Catherine Mixendorff—July 11, 1795.
- Cookerly, John Jr.—Alice Fleming—Sept. 9, 1796.
- Cookns, Michael—Elizabeth Kile—May 10, 1784.
- Coomes, Aden—Pamelia Williams—Oct. 2, 1794.
- Coomes, Baalis—Sarah Richardson—June 3, 1799.

- Coonce, John—Catherine Roar—Aug. 5, 1780.  
 Cooper, Adam—Rebeckah Hamilton—Oct. 10, 1786.  
 Cooper, Archbd.—Mary Ramsey—Nov. 8, 1779.  
 Cooper, James—Naomy Ramsey—Dec. 7, 1786.  
 Cooper, Robert—Catherine Harlin—Aug. 22, 1791.  
 Cooper, Wm.—Mary Harrison—Dec. 17, 1779.  
 Cooperider, Elias—Susanna Iseminger—March 8, 1780.  
 Copeland, James—Rebeckah Chrisholm—Dec. 30, 1789.  
 Copenhaver, John—Barbara Miller—June 19, 1790.  
 Cornall, John—Jennet O'Neill—March 11, 1786.  
 Cossen, Nicholas—Rebeckah Wilson—Aug. 11, 1794.  
 Cost, George—Mary Harshman—Dec. 29, 1798.  
 Cost, Jacob—Mary Magdalene Croas—Dec. 2, 1799.  
 Coulter, Alexander—Rebecca Jenings—Nov. 1, 1799.  
 Cover, Jacob—Elizabeth Rudecill—May 31, 1785.  
 Cox, Elisha—Milley Frasier—Aug. 14, 1787.  
 Cox, William—Catherine Lintz—Sept. 20, 1783.  
 Crabb, Ralph—Mary Thomas—May 3, 1787.  
 Crabb, Thomas—Mary Adlum—Jany. 4, 1795.  
 Craber, Bostian—Allear Hutchison—July 4, 1795.  
 Crabs, Jeremiah—Mary Crabs—Oct. 4, 1798.  
 Crabster, John—Susanna Little—Nov. 19, 1783.  
 Craigg, Roger—Mary Ford—May 31, 1779.  
 Crail, Wm.—Mary Lewis—June 13, 1785.  
 Cramer, John—Mary Crise—Aug. 21, 1793.  
 Cramer, John—Catherine Stimmell—March 27, 1797.  
 Cramer, John—Margaret Hoover—April 15, 1797.  
 Cramer, Michl.—Mary Winpiger—Sept. 13, 1779.  
 Cramier, George—Elizabeth Reppert—Jan. 23, 1794.  
 Cramplin, Josiah—Ann Philpott—July 4, 1794.  
 Craps, John—Sarah Innes—Mar. 4, 1794.  
 Crawford, John—Ann Guynn—Mar. 5, 1793.  
 Crawl, Isaac—Mary Mathews—Mar. 20, 1795.  
 Crawford, Ludwick—Elizabeth Ryley—Oct. 22, 1781.  
 Creable, Jacob—Matty Campbell—Feb. 20, 1779.  
 Creager, Jacob—Catherine Smith—Dec. 6, 1799.  
 Creager, Peter—Eve Albaugh—Nov. 9, 1799.  
 Creale, Richard—Eve Livingston—Aug. 21, 1778.  
 Cregar, Adam—Susanna Springer—March 7, 1789.  
 Cregar, John—Phebe Hedge—Aug. 27, 1787.  
 Cretin, James—Lucy Genings—Feb. 7, 1797.  
 Crigloe, William—Catherine Myers—Aug. 22, 1789.  
 Crise, Henry—Barbara Folk—Dec. 13, 1788.  
 Crist, Henry—Lucy Head—March 10, 1795.  
 Crist, Jacob—Sarah Reid—Mar. 6, 1796.  
 Crist, John—Susannah Baker—July 30, 1799.  
 Crist, Peter—Margaret Mong—Apr. 15, 1797.  
 Croft, Frederick—Catherine Weddle—Aug. 23, 1794.  
 Cromwell, William—Sarah Groff—Jany. 21, 1799.  
 Crone, Robert—Nancy Hagan—May 21, 1779.  
 Cronie, Henry—Barbara Overlast—Apr. 14, 1781.  
 Cronise, John Junr.—Eve Kemp—May 13, 1797.  
 Cross, George—Anne Gradey—April 15, 1798.  
 Cross, Henry—Catherine Shoup—Feb. 2, 1782.  
 Cross, Lewis—Mary Buckias—June 18, 1796.  
 Crossmug, John—Elizabeth Riley—May 6, 1793.  
 Crouse, John—Catherine Umstatt—May 20, 1780.  
 Crowell, John—Susan Dagar—Sept. 15, 1792.  
 Crowl, Michl. Mary Hosphehawn—Apr. 7, 1780.  
 Crown, Conrad—Catherine Shroyer—Aug. 2, 1796.  
 Crum, Abraham—Susanna Ringer—March 6, 1797.  
 Crum, Ephraim—Hannah Creager—Jany. 11, 1796.  
 Crum, Isaac—Susanna Plummer—Nov. 28, 1791.  
 Crum, John—Mary Crum—March 5, 1785.  
 Crum, John—Rebeckah Crum—Feb. 2, 1793.  
 Crum, Wm.—Amelia Wise—Dec. 7, 1792.  
 Crum, Wm.—Elizabeth Levy—Dec. 28, 1793.  
 Crumston, Joshua—Eve Grable—Nov. 19, 1798.  
 Crusey, Robt.—Jane Wells—June 25, 1781.  
 Culbertson, Samuel—Eleanor McKean—Aug. 19, 1782.  
 Culler, Jacob—Mary Storm—Dec. 23, 1795.  
 Culliston, Jeremiah—Margaret Chisholm—Sept. 23, 1780.  
 Cullom, William—Elizabeth Northcraft—Oct. 12, 1790.  
 Culp, Henry—Catherine Adlum—Nov. 6, 1790.  
 Culp, Michael—Maria Sophia Grosh—April 13, 1790.  
 Cumming, James—Casiah Coale—Aug. 25, 1778.  
 Cunningham, Peter—Elizabeth Bird—Dec. 10, 1780.  
 Curry, Charles—Provey Flood—Jan. 18, 1793.  
 Curtis, Henry—Hannah Fulston—Aug. 31, 1778.  
 Curtis, Nicholas—Margaret Burkhart—Mar. 31, 1798.  
 Cutler, Edwd.—Mary Asbill—April 12, 1779.  
 Cutshall, George—Hannah Hammond—April 3, 1784.

(To Be Continued)

## GEORGIA RECORDS

From Book compiled by Mrs. Henry Reid as Genealogical Records Chairman for the Elijah Clarke Chapter of Athens, Georgia.

Family Bible of William Burns—Present Owner, Mr. Henry Knox Burns, Macon, Ga. Formerly owned by Mrs. Tom (Clara Mays) Boone of Maysville, Georgia. Bible printed in England—1756.

William Burns born in Ireland, Feb. 12, 1752. Margaret Mitchell, born in Maryland, U. S. A. Jan. 30, 1752. William Burns and Margaret Mitchell were married in North Carolina U. S. A. and lived in Orange County, N. C. for several years until the winter of 1781-1782, when they moved to Georgia, settling where Maysville now stands. Their graves are on land owned by Mr. Stig Morris. Their Children: Andrew Burns born Feb. 6, 1775; James Burns born April 30, 1777; William Burns born October 19, 1779; Sally Burns born January 9, 1782; Mary Burns born May 30,

1784; John Burns born October 11, 1788; David Mitchell Burns born August 30, 1790; Samuel Burns born September 1, 1795. William Burns, Sr. died July 22, 1827. Age 75 years. His wife Margaret Mitchell Burns died January 10, 1836, aged 84 years. They are buried at Maysville Georgia in an old pasture belonging to Mr. Stig Morris.

Family Bible of Michael Eley. Present owner Mrs. Paul Brown, Sandersville, Ga.

Self-Interpreting Bible containing the Sacred Text of the Old and New Testaments—by the Reverend John Brown minister of the gospel at Hadergton. Second American Edition—New York. Printed by Sage and Clough for Robert McDermont and sold at his book store No. 248 Pearl St. April 1806.

**Births:** Michael Eley was born Nov. 1st day, 1773; Martha Eley was born May the 12th day, 1773; James J. Eley, son of Michael & Martha Eley was born 1st April, 1797. Hannah Parrott, daughter of Benjamin and Rachael Parrott was born July 12, 1800; Mary M. Eley, daughter of James and Hannah Eley was born Nov. 15th, 1821; John H. Eley, son of James and Hannah Eley was born Dec. 14th, 1822; Priscilla N. Eley, daughter of James J. and Hannah Eley was born May 20th, 1824; Abner B. Eley was born 22 Dec. 1825. Joseph P. Eley son of James J. and Hannah Eley was born 11 Oct. 1827; Rachael Eley, daughter of James J. and Hannah Eley was born 1st Sept., 1829; Marther W. Eley, daughter of James J. and Hannah Eley was born 1st May, 1831; Elya W. Eley 21 April, 1836; Va. A. Eley, 2 April, 1839; James W. Eley, 18 April 1841.

**Deaths:** Departed this life the second of May, 1841, Hannah M. Eley wife of James J. Eley in the forty first year of her age. Departed the life the twenty first of Sept. 1847, James M. Eley the youngest son of James Eley in the sixty year of his age. Departed the life the second of Aug. 1853—Rachel Eley Daughter of James and Hannah in the 24 year of her age. Departed the life the 22 of Nov. 1863, Martha Eley Daughter of James and Hannah in the 22 year of her age. Departed the life the 21 of Jan. 1869, Elizabeth C. Eley wife of J. J. Eley age 70 years.

**Marriages:** James J. Eley & Hannah H. Parrott was married; James J. Eley & Elizabeth Ard was married June 19th, 1842; John H. Eley & Elizabeth F. Jernigan was married 4th Jan. 1843; Robert H. Jackson and Mary H. Eley—12th March, 1844; Frances H. Weaver & Priscilla N. Eley, 18th April, 1847; Abner B. Eley and Cales-ton Mitchell was married Dec. 20th, 1855; Joseph P. Eley and Cassie M. Barnette was married May 20, 1856.

Family Bible of Eli Shankle—present owner, Pearl Bush (Mrs. A.M.) Shankle, Commerce, Ga. Published by White Gallaher and White No. 108 Pearl Street, N. Y., 1830.

**Eli Shankle** was born on 5th August on Thursday 1784. Rebecah Shankle was born the 4th of December 1786 on Monday. I was born on Thursday. Rebecah on Monday. Seabarn McHendree Shankle was born July the 8th 1825. Ophelia Amanda Shankle was born September 11th 1830.

Polly Shankle was born the 5th of March 1811. James Shankle was born the 18th day of October 1812. Levi M. Shankle was born the 9th February 1815. Elisabeth Shankle was born the 20th of May 1819. Eritha Shankle was born the first of June 1821. Martha An Shankle was born the 29th of January 1823. James W. Shankle departed this life the 12th of February 1847 on Friday night 10 minutes after 9 in the 35th year of his life. Eli Shankle departed this life 15th day of April 1852 on Thursday evening 30 minutes past 5 o'clock in the 68th year of his age. Ophelia Amanda Hood departed this life the 21st day of June 1857 on Sunday near 12 o'clock (noon) in the 27th year of her age. Rebecca Shankle departed this life the 4th of December 1866 in the morning 30 minutes past 12 o'clock (midnight) on her birthday aged 80 years. Cornelia Amanda Hood only child of Ophelia A. Hood (Dec'd) was born February 6th 1856 and died August 28, 1862.

## Queries

**Breckenridge-Moore**—James Breckenridge, son of James Breckenridge, who came to Ware, Mass., 1727; m. Mary Moore; d. Apr. 16, 1783, in "62nd year." Mary d. Sept. 16, 1800, in "76th year." Would like information concerning time and place of his birth, time of marriage, and birth date of Mary Moore. Also time of birth of his son, Daniel; and information of maiden name and time of birth of his wife, Hannah.—Mrs. Mildred L. Otto, 1029 H Street, Marysville, Calif.

**Moreland-Griffin-Cobb**—Wish family name of wife of William B. Moreland (c. 1795), and names of their children. He was living at Salem, Clarke Co., Ga., 1822-34. Also parents of James C. Griffin (c. 1780), whose daus. Malissa and Lucy married Samuel Porter Cobb and Jesse Garner Cobb (c. 1795), sons of Robert, Jr., and Je, or Jamima (Garner) Cobb.—C. C. Moreland, 2857 Lydia Ave., Baton Rouge, La.

**Taggart (Taggart)-McCartney**—Data desired of Mary Taggart, who lived at one time in Belmont Co., Ohio, and Md. Also date of marriage and ch. of Mary Taggart and James McCartney. Also maiden name of wife and ch. of Dugal McCartney, listed in 1790 Census of Franklin Co., Pa.—Mrs. W. R. Shaw, 404 Indiana St., Neodesha, Kan.

**Settle-Davis**—Want parents of Newman Settle, who leased land in Culpeper Co., Va., 1791. Living in Bedford Co., Va., 1820 Census. Inventory of estate 1835. He was over 45 yrs. in 1820 Census. Francis Settle was adm. of his estate. Francis married, 1812, Lucy Davis. Who were her parents? Who were Newman Settle's wife and her parents?—Beatrice Payne, 1235 S. 4th St., Louisville, Ky.

**Weaver-Foster**—Joseph Weaver m. Rebecca Foster. Their dau. Catherine m. a Pierpont and was mother of Gov. Pierpont. Fidellus Foster was father of Rebecca Foster. Who was father of Joseph Weaver? They all came from Lancaster Co. or York Co., Pa., to Monongalia Co., Va., soon after Rev. Did Joseph Weaver, his father or Fidellus Foster have any military or civil service to render des. eligible to D.A.R. membership?—Mary P. Wooddell, Pennsboro, W. Va.



**Norwood-Glover**—My great-grandfather, Burwell Norwood, m. Elizabeth Glover Nov. 10, 1810, in Va. He was b. 1787 in Va. and d. 1837 in Ala. His father was killed by two slaves in his stillhouse in Va., but we do not know his first name or names of Elizabeth Glover's parents. When Burwell Norwood left Va. he was in Culpeper Co., but we do not know if that was his first home.—Mrs. T. C. Pickens, Jefferson City, Tenn.

**Uzzell-Parr**—From William & Mary Hist. Mag., second series, v. 10, p. 259—"Thomas Uzzell, supposed to be a Huguenot refugee, from France via Ireland to Va., before 1713, convoy of Cromwell's Ulster Colony, owned land in Isle of Wight Co., Va., Deed Book 2, Mar. 13, 1713. Thomas Uzzell, Jr., gave land for church known as 'Uzzell's Church.' Thos., Jr., m. a Quakeress named Parr. Was Captain in the Indian Trade, and owned large tracts of land. His home was called Nature's Bounty. He died in North Carolina."

Will of Thos. Uzzell, Sr., Apr. 14, 1748, names James, son; Thomas, son; Elizabeth Newman, dau.; Martha Lowry, dau.; Mary Uzzell, dau.; and Sarah, wife. Recorded June, 1751.

Thomas Uzzell, Jr., moved to New Bern District, Dobbs Co., N. C. My great-grandfather, Elisha Uzzell, III, came from N. C., to Tex., 1833.

Would like to know how name was spelled before coming to America, something of the family before moving to America. Also something of Sarah Uzzell, her parentage, marriage, etc. Also given name of Miss Parr.—Mrs. E. J. Johnson, Box 153, Rockport, Tex.

**Hawthorn-Snodgrass**—Samuel Hawthorn m. 1807 Margaret Snodgrass, b. Feb. 21, 1788, d. 1858. Samuel d. in 1834. They lived at Abingdon, Washington Co., Va., and perhaps came to Va., from Watauga Co., N. C.

Ch. ff: Susannah b. Nov. 1, 1808, d. Oct. 1813; David T., b. Jan. 27, 1810; Elizabeth b. Dec. 1811, m. L. C. Newland, d. abt. 1873; James, m. a Fullen; John, b. Mar. 11, 1815, d. Feb. 20, 1887, m. Polly Cole; Susannah J., b. Apr. 18, 1817; Reid T., b. Mar. 5, 1819, m. Mary Jane Reed, Sept. 30, 1841; Bracken D., b. Apr. 5, 1821, d. July 4, 1900, m. (1) Elizabeth Rilson, (2) Lucretia Wassum Tilson; Samuel, b. Nov. 5, 1823, d. Dec. 15, 1843; Margann N. C., b. Nov. 21, 1825; Margaret A., b. Mar. 17, 1829; Martha B., b. Apr. 12, 1831, d. Apr. 13, 1835; and Horatio T., b. Nov. 17, 1832. Want information of Samuel Hawthorn and Margaret Snodgrass, who were their parents, also parents of Mary Jane Reed.—Zelma R. Hawthorne, 514 N. Green St., Ottumwa, Iowa.

**Word**—John W., father of Chas. W., Sr. Was in New Kent Co., 1710. Wish names of wives. Also war service. Chas. W., Jr., m. Elizabeth Adams. Want Adams' line. He was killed at Battle of Kings Mountain. At 17 he joined Virginia Blues, French and Indian Wars, under Col. Geo. Washington. Want proof of service with Va. Blues.—Mrs. J. E. Woods, 516 W. Nugent, Temple, Tex.

**Whitehead**—Robert Whitehead, Pvt. 5,370, drew Rev. pension, Indiana, July 25, 1855. My great-grandfather was Robert Coleman Whitehead, b. 1801, d. 1893. Born on James River, Va., don't know exact place. Wish to correspond with des.

of Robert Whitehead.—Mrs. George D. Edwards, 1602 Shackelford Road, Nashville 4, Tenn.

**Fouts-Stout-Warren**—Wish information of Johannes Fouts and wife Ann of Sylvester Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa., abt. 1762; and David Stout of same vicinity at that time. Were the two families related? Their antecedents? Also data of the Warren family of Bertie Co., N. C., abt. 1788. Their antecedents?—Mrs. S. E. Moody, Lamont, Fremont Co., Idaho.

**Isbell-Walters-Abernathy-Wilkinson-Cook-Rogers-Caution**—My Isbell-Walters line has unfinished branches of Tignal Abernathy, Elisha Wilkinson, Thomas Cook, Hugh Rogers and Wm. Caution. Would like to correspond with anyone who can help.—Mrs. E. W. Posse, 107 W. Paces Ferry Rd., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

**Moss-Arendall**—My Moss ancestry branches out into Arendall—Bradley, Christian, Flemming, Greenwood, Fannin, Holbrook and Meanley. Would like to correspond with anyone on any of these.—Mrs. Luther Isbell, 107 W. Paces Ferry Rd., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

**Roe-Coleman**—Elizabeth Roe b. Feb. 20, 1749, d. 1825, m. 1764 Robert Coleman. Her bro. & sis: David b. 1747; John b. 1751; William b. 1754; Andrew b. 1756; Solomon b. 1759; Francis b. 1761; Mary b. 1763; Pattey b. 1764; Benjamin b. 1766; Salley b. 1769; Joseph b. 1770; Nancy and Ancil (twins) b. 1772. Roes said to be des. of Pocahontas. Robert Coleman, Major in British Army before Rev. Came from Wales, England, to Va., near Roanoke, then to Halifax Co., N. C., and with Roes to Craven (later Camden dist., and Fairfield Co.) Co., S. C. Want information on parents, etc., of both families prior to 1775 when came to S. C.—Mrs. B. H. Rosson, Jr., Shelton, S. C.

**Wilson**—James Wilson, grantor deed in Culpeper Co., Va., 1779. Listed in Culpeper Tax List 1783 and in "Classes called out from Culpeper 1781." He and wife, Lydia, died in Madison Co. Ch., m. in Madison Co., ff: Mary Elizabeth b. 1777, m. Wm. Brown 1796; John m. Mary Clore, dau. of Michael, 1798; Wm. b. 1779, m. Peggy Weaver, dau. of John, Jr., 1803; Polly m. George Brown; Fanny m. Wm. Piner, 1807; Dicey (Diane) m. Alexander Cordell; Nancy. Want anything about James and Lydia, parents, etc.—Mrs. O. T. Wilson, 2729 Hyde Park Ave., Cincinnati, O.

**Van Buskirk-Hardick (Hardik)**—Benjamin Van Buskirk m. Maria (Mary) Hardick, dau. Jacob Hardick, Jr. Would like dates, places and parents of both. Their ch: Lana b. Feb. 14, 1792/4, bapt. Feb. 23, 1794, at Athens, N. Y., sponsors Jacob Hardik & Magdalena, m. Gerrit Van Hoesen; Mary b. Oct. 10, bapt. Nov. 10, 1796, sponsors Lawrence B. Van Buskirk & Mary his wife; Rachel b. Sept. 3, bapt. Sept. 22, 1805. Family tradition also says there were sons, Ira and Samuel. Reuben Huntington b. abt. 1800 m. Lana Hardick, own cousin of Lana Van Buskirk, and went to Preble, N. Y., to live from Athens, N. Y., in 1838. Lana Hardick Huntington had sisters: Maria, m. — Knapp; Ann m. — Whiting; Jane m. — Covey; and brother, John Francis.

Catherine Van Buskirk b. Nov. 13, 1770 (where) d. Dec. 9, 1845, at Preble, N. Y. She was dau. of Jacob Van Buskirk. She m. (where) Gerrit

Van Hoesen, bapt. Sept. 30, 1769, Cossackie, N. Y. Their ch.: Gerrit b. Dec. 31, 1791, Katskill, N. Y., m. Lana Van Buskirk; Jacob b. Dec. 15, 1793; Keturah b. (when), m. Benjamin Galusha; Elizabeth b. Sept. 22, 1796; and John b. 1798, m. Mary Park. Jacob Van Buskirk and Geertruy his wife, dau. of Wm. and Catherine Schran of Loonenburg, are mentioned in William Schran's will dated Oct. 23, 1784. Are Jacob and Geertruy Van Buskirk the parents of Catherine? Would like data on Catherine's parentage.—Dorothy Van Hoesen Whitcomb, 3818 Albemarle St., N. W., Washington 16, D. C.

**Darby**—Wanted, information concerning family of Josiah Darby, b. in Anne Arundel Co., Md., 1734. He sold "Darby's Desire" to his bro., George, 1784. Soon afterwards moved to Union, S. C. Wife's name was Drusilla. What was her last name?—Mrs. Andrew J. Darby, 441 North Wood Avenue, Florence, Ala.

**Page-Wilburn**—John Page bought land in Goochland Co., Va., 1742. Wish name of wife and connection with the Col. John Page family. Was Jacob Page who died here, intestate, 1763, his son? What of latter's family? One James Page married here, 1768, Sarah Wilburn; wish name of parents of both. Was he the James Page who in Goochland Militia served in Am. Rev.? Did they move to N. C.? If so, what part of the State?—Mrs. William T. Hefley, 1601 W. Woodlawn, San Antonio 1, Tex.

**Williams-Richardson**—On July 17, 1834, at Charleston, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Job James Williams was married to Elenor Richardson by Rev. Wm. B. Thomas. Who were parents and grandparents of Williams, who was b. 1798? I would like Rev. ser. for his grandfather.—Mrs. Lottie Sweet, Darien, Wis.

**Balch-Rodgers**—Wanted Rev. record of William Goodwyn Balch, b. Harford Co., Md., 1751, d. Lawrence Co., Ala., near Moulton, 1822, son of James and Ann Goodwyn Balch, moved to Mecklenburg Co., N. C., abt. 1769. Bros.: Rev. Stephen Bloomer Balch, Georgetown, D. C., Capt in Rev.; Rev. Hezekiah Balch, on Committee to prepare Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence; Amos and John, Rev. soldiers at Kings Mountain. William Goodwyn m. Elizabeth Rodgers in N. C., dau. of John Rodgers, Rev. soldier, N. C., d. in Coles Co., Ill., 1731; had ch.: Hezekiah, James, Martha, Theron, Ann Kincade. Abridged Compendium, American Genealogy, Historical Encyclopedia of Ill., and his obituary all relate that Wm. Goodwyn Balch was a Rev. Sol. Proof desired.—Mrs. Ross B. Moore, Broken Bow, Neb.

**Smallwood**—Searching for William Smallwood's Rev. war record. B. in Rowan Co., N. C. Wife was Elanor Nolan Smallwood, b. Feb. 12, 1790, d. Aug. 6, 1860.—Virginia Polk Laurie, 117 West Park, San Ysidro, Calif.

**Kyle (Kile)**—Want record of William Kyle (Kile) from northern part of Va., or Pa. Moved to N. C. abt. 1792, later with several of his sons moved to Ala. He d. in Ala., 1822.—Mrs. W. T. Goodson, Box 38, North Fork Rd., Black Mountain, N. C.

**Trout**—Data desired on Gideon Trout, b. in S. C., 1790. His son, Perry Gideon Trout, b. in York Co., S. C., Dec. 1, 1815, d. Honey Grove, Tex., Nov. 5, 1903. Family lived in Cobb Co., Ga.,

1840. My mother was Lou Addie Trout, granddaughter of Gideon Trout.—Mrs. Lois B. Robbins, 5806 Lee Blvd., So., Arlington, Va.

**Kuhn-Wilson**—Christian Kuhn, said to have come from Hagerstown, Md., d. in Eaton, Ohio, abt. 1848. Wife's name Jane Wilson, a Virginian. Had nine ch.: Eliza, Jane, Wilson, Mary, Priscilla, Harry, Elizabeth, Candace and Clay. Wish to know place and date of birth of Christian Kuhn and wife or information on ancestry.—Mrs. Mildred Stewart, 303 North G St., Tacoma, Wash.

**Singleton**—Wish to locate father of Christopher Singleton, b. in Lincoln Co., Ky., Dec. 11, 1809; m. Lincoln Co., Oct. 3, 1833, to Orlena Murphy; d. in Pulaski Co., Ky., 1876. Suspect connection with Christopher Singleton, Sr., and same, Jr., listed in Lincoln Co. on land survey, 1805. Will gladly exchange Singleton data.—Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, 414 N. Pleasant, Independence, Mo.

**Cobb-Massengale**—Mary Massengale, b. June 27, 1798, m. William Murray Christian of Goochland Co., Va. Mary Massengale was dau. of Solomon Massengale and wife Tabitha Cobb. Who were parents of Tabitha Cobb? Tabitha Cobb had sister named Patience, who m. William Baker and moved to La. Mary Massengale Christian had two sisters, Sallie and Isabella. Sallie m. John W. Burk, an Irishman. Isabella m. Thomas Ferguson of Selma, Ala. Ch. of William M. and Mary (Massengale) Christian were: George Walton Christian, Tabitha Ann Christian, b. Dec. 8, 1820; Dr. William Massengale Christian and Martha Sarah Christian. Tabitha Ann Christian m. first a Mr. Loy and had one child. They both died and are buried at Bayou Sara, La., where also her mother, Mary Massengale Christian died of yellow fever and is buried. Tabitha Ann Christian Loy's second husband was Joseph Elias Law. Their ch. were: Sarah Eunice Law, b. Oct. 16, 1846, James Monroe Law, Isabella Graham Law, Willie Julie Law and Walter Joseph Law. Sarah Eunice Law was born in Marengo Co., Ala., and soon after the Civil War came to Texas with her parents and many relatives. She m. James Taliaferro Jones. Will welcome correspondence and exchange information on the Cobb family.—Mrs. Paxton H. Gray, 3629 Granada Ave., Dallas 5, Texas.

**Foster-Swaim**—John Elias Swaim, of Holland Dutch descent, b. 1792. (Where?) Married Rachel Foster, b. Nov. 12, 1802, in Monroe Co., Ohio. They were parents of nine ch.: Mary, John, Rachel, Martha, Sarah, Temperance, Rebecca, Elizabeth, and a son who d. in infancy. These were all born in Ohio. The family lived at various times in Jefferson, Belmont, and Monroe Counties. Came to Iowa abt. 1850 and spent the remainder of their lives.

Rachel Foster had a sis., Temperance Foster, b. April 16, 1807, and m. Peter W. Yoast. He came from Belmont Co., Ohio, 1852. They lived, died and are buried at Pulaski, Iowa. There was also another sister, Elizabeth. I should like information regarding ancestry and other relatives of John Elias Swaim and of Rachel Foster. I have considerable data regarding their children and families, and would be glad to correspond with anyone interested.—Olive E. Archer Miller, R #2, Albia, Iowa.

(Continued on page 74)

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### *Editorially*

Chapters are again earnestly requested to follow our rules in submitting articles for the Magazine. We are glad to publish Chapter activities, but they must be type-written neatly, double-spaced, and must be no longer than 300 words. Begin with the name of the Chapter, its town and State. They must be signed by a Chapter Officer. Newspaper clippings can not be accepted, nor can copy with too many corrections which make it too difficult for the printers to follow.

We wish to make the Chapter Activities Department of helpful service to all Chapters. We want to use accounts of outstanding programs or activities which will offer suggestions for other Chapters to follow. If any Chapter has found a way to increase attendance at meetings, we will be happy to print this; or if a Chapter has any new ideas about unique ways to raise money or carry out projects, we wish to use these, so as to provide helpful suggestions for other Chapters.

Please omit details as to decorations and refreshments, or other addenda that seem out of place in a Magazine, which seeks primarily to be of service to members. The social angle is of importance, of course, but in a Magazine article we feel that ideas, achievements and suggestions are far more important and worth our limited page space.

It is our hope that Chapters will try to follow these rules and plans, so that our Department of Chapter Activities will serve a most beneficial and worthy purpose in stimulating greater service on the part of all. And please don't forget that it costs \$6 to have a cut made, if you wish to have a picture illustrate a Chapter article. This price was the minimum set last February by the National Board of Management.

Already some Chapters have sent us splendid articles, along the lines which we have in mind—stories which will serve as helpful suggestions for other Chapters in having better programs, marking historic spots, increasing interest among the members, raising attendance at meetings, attracting new members, getting funds for various projects and carrying out Society objectives in general. We are glad to have these, and will publish them with pride.

## SELL SCRAP PAPER

Delaware Daughters have discovered that scrap paper is again selling at a high premium, and is much in demand, under present paper shortages and the rapidly-rising paper costs. So they are collecting newspapers and magazines and selling them, to earn money, in a comparatively easy way, for their various projects. It is a good idea for other D. A. R. members to consider and perhaps adopt, to help get funds for their Chapter and State treasuries.

## AVOID THIS MISTAKE

It seems necessary to call attention again to the fact that it is absolutely wrong to speak of our members as DARs. Outsiders, and even some of our own members, continue to make this mistake. There was only one Revolution. The plural for our members should be written or called out in full—Daughters of the American Revolution.

## GOLDEN JUBILEE CHAPTERS

With this issue, we are starting a list of Golden Jubilee Chapters—those which are observing their 50th year of service. If your Chapter will be 50 years old during the next year, send its name, address and birth date to us, and we will be delighted to list it on this Honor Roll of D. A. R. Service.

## GOLDEN JUBILEE CHAPTERS

Elijah Clarke, Athens, Ga. Organized Feb. 12, 1901.

Mobile Chapter, Mobile, Ala., Organized Feb. 11, 1901.

James Madison, Hamilton, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1900.

Women of '76, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1900.

## AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren is a former Congressman.

Rear Admiral R. F. Hickey is Chief of Information, U. S. Navy.

Madalen Dingley (Mrs. W. D.) Leetch is Past Regent of the Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter and for four years was District of Columbia Chairman for Correct Use of the Flag.

Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw is State Regent of Alabama.

Thomas G. Abbott has been in newspaper and literary work, including historical research, for many years.

M. C. Faught holds an official position with Freedoms Foundation, Inc., of Valley Forge, Pa.

Miss Gladys Buckner is a member of the Augusta Chapter.

Grace Barnett (Mrs. Allen R.) Wrenn is Past Regent, Constitution Chapter, and Ex-President, District of Columbia Chapter Regents Club.

Annette de Fontaine (Mrs. R. F.) Walters is Regent of the Joseph McDowell Chapter, Hendersonville, N. C.

Miss E. A. Kendall is a member of the Mollie Stark Branham Chapter, Litchfield, Minn.

Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman is Nebraska's State Chairman of Press Relations.

## INCREASE IN SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE increased by 586 during October—from 15,047 October 1 to 15,633 October 31. This is regarded as an excellent record, but an even better gain is desired for coming months.

There were 1,190 new subscriptions or renewals, but 604 failed to renew their subscriptions. Chapter Chairmen are accordingly urged to go after renewals as much as new subscribers. New York State led in subscriptions, with 1,226; second, California, with 998; third, Pennsylvania, 888; Illinois, 860; and Georgia, 717.

December 4—16,067 Subscriptions.

## FROM THE MAGAZINE CHAIRMAN

As we turn another page in the book called "Life," we find it as a path untrod and the mysteries unsolved. We are reminded, as we enter the New Year, of the many Resolutions made and often forgotten. Let us make this year an exception and write upon its clear white page a Resolution to support our Magazine and, by so doing, offer help to the many phases of our work.

I would like, along with the Editor, to express my deep appreciation to you for your cooperation and interest. Beginning with this edition, we are featuring Chapters which can claim 100% subscriptions. Send the name of your Chapter with this information to the office immediately upon reaching this standard.

There has been an increase in new subscriptions but the increase is far from the goal set by the Committee. Check your status and either renew or give a new subscription to your Magazine. Help your Chapter and State to be placed in either or both of these groups before another edition.

With pride and sincere gratitude, the Committee presents the following States with advertisements to their credit. Remember an ad helps the National Society, the State Society and the Chapters. It will prove an interesting way to raise funds for other purposes. Join the crusade to place your Magazine on a paying basis.

The following States have sent in ads:

Georgia, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Kansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, and the other States represented in the Christmas and New Year Greetings published in our December and January issues.

### 100% Chapters in subscriptions

Matthew Smith Chapter, Russellville, Alabama.

Elizabeth Montfort Ashe, Halifax, N. C.

(MRS. WILL ED) HOY L. GUPTON,  
*National Chairman.*

## Story of Magazine

(Continued from page 35)

For the June issue, 1941, Mrs. Harriet Vaughn Rigdon was listed as National Chairman. From the September issue of that year until 1944 Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair was Magazine Chairman.

Beginning with the November issue in 1941, Miss Elisabeth Ellicott Poe took over the editorship for almost six years. From May, 1944, until 1947, Mrs. Frank L. Nason was National Chairman.

The old name of "Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine" was taken again from the July, 1946, copy, after having been called the "National Historical Magazine" for almost nine years.

Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General, became the editor of the Magazine with the August issue in 1947 and held the office through the October issue in 1950. For the three-year term, 1947-50, Mrs. LaFayette LeVan Porter was Magazine Chairman, being succeeded by Mrs. Will Ed Gupton.

During the 58 years of its existence the Magazine has played an important part in helping foster the diversified work and plans of the National Society, reporting its accomplishments and disseminating information to members and the public in general.

Its articles have not been confined merely to D. A. R. projects, but have included interesting stories about historical, educational and patriotic sites and programs and many other features of significance.

It has kept abreast of the times, publishing numerous articles about National Defense and current legislation, trends of the times and various movements of the years, so that it has long been generally recognized for its high quality and standard, with high prestige as an outstanding publication of an outstanding patriotic organization.

With the aid, support and interest of present D. A. R. members, it is hoped that our Magazine can continue its splendid service and be read as an informative, interesting and inspirational publication by outsiders as well as our own members.

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## NEW REGENT

The new Chapter Regent in Puerto Rico is Mrs. Rafael Gonzalez, R.R. 1, Box 1, Isla Verde Road, San Juan, Puerto Rico. She has already taken office, and Puerto Rico Chapter mail should be addressed to her.

## QUIZ PROGRAM

Answers on Page 78

1. What battle was fought on American soil after the treaty of peace had been signed between the warring nations?
2. When do the books of the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., close for the fiscal year?
3. While U. S. Naval vessels are anchored in port, when is the flag flown from the flagstaff?
4. Who discovered X-rays?
5. To whom and what did Winston Churchill refer in saying, "Never have so many owed so much to so few?"
6. On what date was our National Society incorporated under the Laws of the District of Columbia?
7. When flags of States or cities or penants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States of America, where should the latter be?
8. What notable event occurred on June 22, 1941?
9. With what is the 17th Amendment to the United States Constitution concerned?
10. Who conquered China in the 13th Century, A. D.?

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## National Honor Roll of Chapters Administration Building Fund

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### TENNESSEE

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\* James Lewis

STARS added to previously listed chapters

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\* Indicates Gold Star Honor Roll—a payment of \$6.00 per member of record on February 1, 1949

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## Queries

(Continued from page 69)

**Hayes**—Have considerable data on Hayes-Hays of Md., would like to exchange. The old census of 1776 of St. James Parish, Anne Arundel Co., Md., lists William Hayes with wife Elizabeth, one girl, 14 slaves, and a John Dority, Sr. Elizabeth had formerly been wife of Knighton Simmons and m. Hayes Dec. 21, 1773. Her name wanted. The following marriage is recorded in A. A. Co., Md., March 27, 1780: William Hayes and Sarah Ryan. What was connection with the above? Hayes, Simmons, Dority, and Ryan data wanted.—R. C. Smith, 2904 13th St. South, Arlington, Va.

**Timberlake-Gentry**—Mary Timberlake, b. Aug. 12, 1748, Va., prob. Louisa Co., d. Nov. 19, 1827, Madison Co., Ky.; m. Jan. 23, 1766, Martin Gentry, b. Sept. 4, 1747, Va., prob. Hanover Co., d. April 23, 1827, Madison Co., Ky. They lived in Hanover or Albemarle Cos., Va., before going to Ky. Mary was the daughter of Philip and Mary — Timberlake. In his will, dated April 24, 1789, Louisa Co., Philip mentions his wife Mary; his grandsons "Billey Timberlake Son of my Daughter Ann Badgett & John Timberlake Junr. Son of my Son Philip Timberlake Junr.;" and appoints as executors his son Philip Timberlake and "grandson Joel Timberlake son of the said Philip Timberlake."

Nicholas Gentry, Martin's father, mentions in his will, dated Feb. 20, 1777, Albemarle Co., among others a granddaughter, Jane Timberlake. A son of Martin Gentry, Bartlett, m. his cousin, Betsie Timberlake. (How a cousin? Who were her parents?) These two families, Timberlake and Gentry, seem to have been closely allied. Any help on this Timberlake (Timberlick, Timberleg) family would be greatly appreciated. Did either Martin Gentry or Philip Timberlake have any Rev. service?—Mrs. Walter M. Flood, Box 265, Auburn, Calif.

**Lovin (Loving)-Parks**—John Lovin (or Loving), spelled both ways on marriage bond, m. Sally Parks in Wilkes Co., N. C. Dec. 27, 1800. Moved to Hopkins Co., Ky. When? Ch. were: Gabriel Gilbert, Nancy Ray, Reuben Parks, Russell Gray, William Merritt, Polly Malynn, Alice Madora, John Gilpin, Deflered Thomas, Amanda Melviney, Oscar Fritzerland, Daniel Riley, and James Marion. Desire ancestry of either or both with view to finding Rev. ancestor and any record.—Mrs. O. M. Kington, 365 S. Seminary, Madisonville, Ky.

**Paine-Todd-Burton**—Patience Paine m. Nathan G. Todd of Baltimore Co., May 28, 1835, had Richard and Bernard Todd; then m. William D. Burton in Baltimore, Jan. 14, 1841. Patience was supposed to have died in Marietta, Ohio, April 26, 1858. Patience had a brother, George Paine, who became a famous bridge engineer of Georgia after the War Between the States. I would like to have all information possible about Patience Paine, such as her birthdate, names of parents and proof of her death.—Anna O. Marshall, 1415 Marine Ave., Wilmington, Calif.

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## ON OFFICIAL RECORD

Gov. W. Kerr Scott of North Carolina vouches for the authenticity of the following story, declaring that it is on official record at the Haw Field Presbyterian Church in his native section of North Carolina.

After the success of the patriots in the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, first American victory of the first organized campaign of the Revolutionary War, the minister at a church service offered a prayer in enthusiastic praise and thanksgiving to Divine Providence for the victory.

An elderly man in the congregation arose and left the church, with the remark: "If he is going to give all the credit for that fight to God and give none of the credit to Dick Caswell (Gen. Richard Caswell, later Governor of North Carolina), then I don't want to stay here."

### Salt Basin Marked

*(Continued from page 40)*

coln, Quivera of Fairbury, Lewis-Clark of Fremont, and Omaha of Omaha. The marker is still intact after 46 years.

According to Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman, editor of a guide to historical markers in Nebraska being compiled by the N. S. D. A. R. in Nebraska, there are about 200 historical markers in the State, some placed by individual Chapters and some by the State organization. In a few instances, assistance was given by the State of Nebraska, citizens of communities, and other patriotic organizations, but mostly the D. A. R. has been the greatest agent in the project of marking historical spots.

### Washing Machines

*(Continued from page 49)*

learning to play canasta and bridge, and need partners, as well as canasta sets and cards.

At one of the parties at Swannanoa, a Field Representative of the Veterans' Administration from Atlanta invited the North Carolina State Chairman of Military Hospitals to represent the Daughters of the American Revolution on the V. A. Welfare Council at Oteen, which she has done for the past year.

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## ANSWERS

Questions on page 72

1. Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815.  
The peace treaty between the United States and Britain was signed at Ghent on December 24, 1814.
2. February 28. The fiscal year of our National Society extends from March 1 to March 1.
3. Daily from 8 A. M. until sunset. It is flown prior to 8 A. M. and after sunset when other vessels are entering or leaving port.
4. Roentgen.
5. The Royal Air Force in the Battle of Britain, September, 1940.
6. June 4, 1891.
7. At the peak, always.
8. Nazi troops attacked Russia.
9. The direct election of United States Senators.
10. Genghis Kahn.

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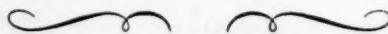
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